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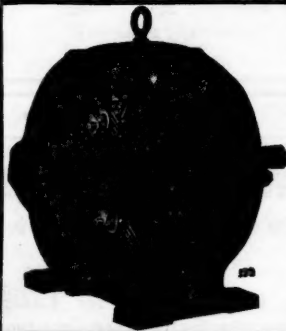
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We have in preparation an index to Volume XLVII, which was completed with our issue of Aug. 27, 1910, the two thousand four hundred and fifty-third number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index, with title page, will be sent without charge by mail, prepaid, to all applying for it.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

"A bill to increase the efficiency of Organized Militia and for other purposes" will be about all the new legislation that will be asked for at the next session of Congress by the War Department. The bill for the increase of the Corps of Engineers has passed the House, and is now on the Senate calendar. This measure, as it will be remembered, was held up in the last days of the session by Senator Bailey, of Texas, but will probably pass within a few weeks after Congress convenes and be a law before the holiday vacation.

The other measure, which was referred to previously in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will have, in all probability, not only the support of the War Department, but of the state Militia. It will provide for the permanent detailing of Army officers as instructors for the state Militia. There will be a provision in it by which the present organization of the Army will not be disturbed in creating vacancies for the Militia, and this will afford considerable relief to the present shortage of officers. Although the details of the bill have not yet been worked out, it is probable that the bill will provide for 600 additional officers, 250 of whom will be detailed to the Militia and 350 will fill the vacancies of officers detached from the Army for other purposes. A good share of these will go to the vacancies created by the detailing of officers to the colleges.

While there is other legislation which is very much needed by the Army and has the endorsement of the War Department, the conclusion has been reached that it will not be wise to push any other bill than the one which will bear the title of "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Militia." The next session will be a short one, during which it is not the policy of Congress to consider much new legislation. But by the united efforts of the War Department and the state Militia in all probability this bill can be passed.

The bill will be formulated in such a way as really to increase the efficiency of the Militia. At present there are only two active officers detailed as instructors for the Militia. While the retired officers who are on duty with the Militia are rendering excellent service, the National Guard officers are anxious to secure active officers for such service. The detailing of these officers is to be made upon the recommendation of the governors of the states under regulations made by the President. This places the matter largely in the hands of the state Militia, and will make it possible for its officers to secure the assistance from the Regular Army that they think they need.

At the same time there is relief for the Army in the proposed legislation. It is true that only about half of the vacancies created by detaching officers from the Army will be filled by the bill, but this is a long step in the right direction. In the opinion of officers who have had dealings with Congress, a golden opportunity will present itself in the next session of Congress for the securing of some really effective personnel legislation. This can be done only, they think, by a united effort in conjunction with the state Militia.

Aside from this, the proposed bill is providing for the future by increasing the efficiency of the Militia and preparing the officers of the Army for real war. It is

acknowledged that in case of war the country will be compelled to depend largely upon volunteer and state troops for its defense. While the Army officers detailed to the state Militia will be raising the standard of the National Guard, they will be acquiring a knowledge of how to handle state and volunteer soldiers.

SELECTIONS FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

The board of general officers composed of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, Major Gen. William H. Carter, General Staff, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Gulf; Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, and Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., president of the Army War College, concluded its work Tuesday, Aug. 30, by announcing the subjoined list of officers to fill present and prospective vacancies on the General Staff. The only immediate change in the Staff will be the relief of Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 24th Inf., by Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2d Cav. Some time this fall, perhaps in November, Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, will relieve Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art. This change, it is understood, is made in order to place the Organized Militia more directly under the control of the General Staff. The original intent was that the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs should be a member of the General Staff. Just now, when legislation providing for the regular detail of Army officers as instructors for the state Militia is under consideration, it is important that Colonel Weaver should be a member of the General Staff.

The other officers selected for detail to the General Staff will relieve those now on the Staff as rapidly as their tours of duty are completed. Unless there are some vacancies by resignation, it will be from a year to fifteen months before most of the officers selected will take places on the General Staff.

Following is the list of officers selected by the board of general officers for detail in the General Staff:

Infantry—Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., Major C. Reichmann, 24th Inf., Major C. H. Martin, 1st Inf., Major D. B. Devore, 11th Inf., Major H. C. Hodges, jr., 22d Inf., Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., Capt. P. B. Malone, 27th Inf., Capt. H. L. Laubach, 23d Inf., Capt. G. H. Jamerson, 29th Inf.

Cavalry—Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2d Cav.
Field Artillery—Lieut. Col. E. St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., Major E. F. McGlachlin, 4th Field Art.

Coast Artillery—Col. E. M. Weaver, Coast Art. Corps, Capt. E. Landon, unassigned; Capt. S. D. Embick, unassigned; Capt. C. C. Carter, unassigned.

Corps of Engineers—Capt. G. A. Youngberg, C.E.

Interesting comparisons between the systems of Army organization on the Northern and Southern sides in the Civil War may be formed from the paper of Major John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., in the July Journal of the Infantry Association. One may be surprised at first when told by Major Bigelow that instruction in the military art was not needed so much by the Confederates as by the Federals, but when he explains why the former came into the Army with more qualifications as officers and soldiers than the Federals one can understand. There was more of a military spirit in the South than in the North from 1802 to 1860, judging by the cadet admissions to the Military Academy. In the former year the Academy was founded, and from then on the number of cadets admitted from the South was from two and one-half times to three times as great in proportion to the white male population of the South as the number admitted from the North in proportion to the white male population of the North. But this proportion does not represent the ratio of West Point graduates in the Northern and Southern armies. Nearly one-half, or 162, of the Southern graduates in the U.S. Army in 1861 remained loyal to the North. Only nineteen of the Northern graduates went with the South. The proportion of West Pointers among the officers of the Northern armies was from one and a half to two times greater than in the Southern armies. In the Army of the Potomac and in the Army of Northern Virginia the commanding general, the chief of Artillery, chief of Cavalry, chief quartermaster, chief commissary and chief Engineer officer were West Pointers. But the advantage of the South in respect to officers was due only indirectly to the Academy at West Point. It was owing to its own military schools and the Militia. Omitting West Point and Annapolis, in 1860 the North had one military school, which was in Vermont, while in the South there were nine, distributed among seven states. The fear of an uprising of the slaves was always a potent factor in promoting Militia organizations in the South. It also had an advantage in the homogeneity of its population. Taking the census of 1890 of the survivors of the war as a guide, the foreign-born soldiers of the North reached a percentage of eighteen, while in the South it was six times less, or only three per cent. In the Federal Army there was no grade above that of major general, while three Army corps and thirteen divisions were commanded by brigadier generals. In the South, however, the corps commanders were lieutenant generals and the division commanders major generals.

An interesting demonstration took place at Aldershot recently of a new oil fuel traction engine, which hauls heavy artillery over the roughest of ground, rocks, water courses, soft sand, ditches, gullies, and, in fact, any kind of country, with perfect ease. The new engine

weighs eight tons, and is of 70 B. H. P., with a maximum speed of eight miles an hour. The engine, instead of traveling in the ordinary way, rolls along on an endless track which it lays for itself. This track is something like a great chain of steel links, the outside of each being shod with blocks of wood which act as railway sleepers. This track enables the engine to pass over the most difficult country, and it can negotiate the very steepest gradients. The engine is to be purchased by the British War Office, with a view to its adoption for heavy artillery.

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th U.S. Inf., in the Infantry Journal, expresses doubts whether "the money and effort expended in having Regular troops participate in the so-called military tournaments, lately becoming so common, are repaid in a proportionate degree by increased popularity, for the troops come, perform and go. They are usually exploited to help a local horse or agricultural show, and they are regarded as any professional entertainers would be under similar circumstances. In fact, it is seriously to be questioned whether such exhibitions do not cheapen the Army in the estimation of the public. There should be no question of cost in exhibiting our Army to the people. It is the Army, and that idea is exactly what we must implant in their minds. Once they take a personal and proprietary interest in us, our troubles are over. Therefore every effort should be made at every post and station to gain the good-will and interest of our civilian neighbors." It is suggested that formal ceremonies be held in the late afternoon with the public invited through the local papers. At such functions station a few intelligent non-coms, about in the crowd to offer information. Have regular visitors' hours at selected barracks, hospital, guardhouse, etc., and detail enlisted men as guides. Invite the public to witness target practice, explain methods and tests used, show and explain the mechanism of the rifle and encourage all who desire to use it. Keep the public informed of all interesting events at the post, especially those of a spectacular character. Encourage social intercourse by giving parties and smokers from time to time and inviting civilians who have called or otherwise exhibited a desire to be friendly. Take interest in local doings and institutions; join such clubs as extend the courtesy. Keep the post and its doings, both social and professional, in the public eye. A publicity committee for each regiment or post, Captain McArthur believes, would be an excellent idea. That some kinds of tournaments may cheapen the Army seems to be the opinion of the Infantry Journal also, which says: "There are military tournaments and military tournaments, one variety where the curious come to look upon the Army in much the same attitude of mind as they come to see the animals feed, and another where they come to get acquainted with the Army and go away impressed and interested. The recent tournament at Nashville, Tenn., was notably, we judge, one of the latter variety at its best. Moreover, the work of the Infantry participating there was of the kind that helped largely to this desirable end. Another noticeable feature was the intelligent interest manifested by the local press. The value to the Service of results of this kind is not to be overestimated."

A ringing demand for the exclusion from the public schools of the propaganda of the American School Peace League comes from the Times Democrat, of New Orleans, which, in commenting on our remarks respecting Dr. Claxton's recent speech at Boston, says, after giving extracts from the address: "This is materialism run mad, and is especially dangerous doctrine to be taught to the children of the country. It is a doctrine which should be met and refuted. If the League proposes to teach such things in private schools and parents choose to send their children to such school, perhaps not much is to be done. But the main purpose of education these days, in both private and state schools, seems to be innovation, and if the doctrine gets a permanent footing in the private schools there is danger that it will spread to the public schools also." Nor does the doctrine of "internationalism," under which the peace advocates veil their attacks upon the flag, appeal to the Times Democrat, which says that "the beauties of internationalism have been both a Socialistic and an anarchistic doctrine for years, despite the wide gulf that separates the Socialist from the anarchist. That it should be adopted as a part of the education of youth is not to be tolerated. The doctrine seems to appeal with force to peace advocates, because they believe that the abolition of national bodies would put an end to wars, a theory that has nothing whatever to support it. Wars in these days are not waged by nations, but by peoples. But one may be an earnest advocate of peace without being of the 'peace-at-any-price' contingent, and internationalism would perhaps be the ultimate price that could be paid for the benefits of peace. The doctrine has gained some head in France, it is true, to the weakening of that nation materially, but the doctrine there is not as dangerous as it is in this country. The task of making Americans of the increasing hordes of foreigners who reach our shores is difficult enough as it is, and will become impossible if devotion to American ideals is not inculcated into them in the schools of the country. * * * Internationalism spells spiritual atrophy, and there is no reason whatever to believe that it will in any way advance material prosperity. History shows that it has been the patriotic peoples who have progressed. 'Romanus civis sum' meant more than mere individual flattery; it meant the spread of civilization and learning."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican improved the occasion of a visit of inspection to the Springfield Arsenal by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., to publish the portrait of the General and interview him on the subject of ordnance work. General Crozier said that the general policy of the present Administration to establish the most modern and systematic business methods in all the departments of the Government did not particularly affect his department, because that was up to date already. Speaking of his visit to Springfield, he said that the Ordnance Department for some time had been giving especial attention to business methods, and that it was his purpose while there to thoroughly investigate in this direction. In reply to inquiries regarding the future of the armory, he thought that the work on the Army rifle would decrease, because the supply at present was quite large enough to meet the present demands of the Army, but he thought that the work which would be required in manufacturing the different parts for the machine guns that are constructed there would probably offset the decrease in rifle work and would not necessitate the discharge of any of the present employees. He spoke of the changes that the department would soon be obliged to make in the various field guns should aerial navigation make the progress that has lately been promised. While he believed that it was but a matter of time until some means must be adopted for successfully combatting the airship of the future, he felt certain that with our present long distance guns we could easily destroy the airship in its present stage of development. At best, though, the modern air craft could not be used for other than scouting purposes. Should we be obliged to prepare our field pieces for aerial warfare, he said, it would be necessary to design a gun carriage that would not interfere with the elevation of the gun as our present carriages do, and still retain their stability when the gun is discharged. But in his mind the most perplexing question to be considered is the ammunition to be used to determine definitely the range when firing at an airship in flight. With the aid of ammunition that would explode when it reached a certain regulated height, thereby throwing out a cloud of smoke that would be discernible with the range finders, he believed that it would be possible to judge with a fair degree of accuracy how to train the gun for a successful shot. Thus far no experiments of this kind have been tried.

Those interested in the suggestion of Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., in his annual report for the Department of the Lakes, that the Government should be empowered to commandeer private automobiles in time of war, should read "Influence of Means of Transport and Modern Information Upon the Conduct of War," an address delivered before the Military Society of Berlin by Major Hesse, of the Prussian General Staff, which in translation appears in the French *Revue d'Infanterie* of Aug. 15. The chief point of this discourse is to warn against putting all one's eggs in one basket, or, in other words, as Major Hesse says, "one will commit a grave error if one depends exclusively upon the latest methods of communication. A simple storm can put out of commission all telephone and telegraph lines; a wind storm can prevent the flight of dirigibles; a fog may prevent all communication by optical means; and a heavy rain can notably lessen the usefulness of the automobile." This is the way he sums up the possibilities of weather interruptions, but we note that in the annual report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood on the Massachusetts maneuvers of 1909, which were held in downpours that made even the good roads of that state often resemble quagmires, the greatest praise is given to the motor wagons for their ability to do their work under the most untoward conditions of rain and mud. However, the German officer advises against neglect of new means of transport. He recalls that in the period 1830-40 a young officer of the Prussian staff, later to become Marshal von Moltke, stood alone in predicting the military importance of railroads, then just coming into existence. The brochures which he enthusiastically published attracted but little attention in the military world, and were often the object of unfavorable criticisms. For example, the *Militär-Literatur Zeitung* at that time, while admitting a certain value in the Moltke ideas, made this ridiculous comment: "It is becoming more and more evident that railroads can be utilized by armies in certain cases, but they will never exercise a serious influence upon the conduct of war." Did Moltke ever think of this crushing reply when, a generation later, he was hurling his armies into France with the precision of men on a chess board largely through the concentration capacities of the railroads?

The connection between our decadent merchant marine—if, indeed, its moribund condition does not warrant a stronger word than decadent—and our Navy is an element in the fight which Representative W. E. Humphrey, Representative in Congress from the state of Washington, a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has been making for the restoration of American shipping, and which should entitle him to the applause of those who believe that a large merchant marine is one of the concomitants of true greatness in a nation with a large seacoast. His speeches in Congress have had the merit of definiteness and conciseness. He shapes his objections in such a way that he can fling them at his opponents in the form of specific challenges, as when, in his speech in Congress on June 16 last, he charged that ninety per cent. of our foreign commerce is handled by a giant monopoly composed of foreign ships; that this "pool" agrees to join and crush any competing line that may attempt to enter the field; that every company in this pool discriminates against products of this country whenever and wherever they come into competition with the products of the country whose flag the company operates under; that each line in this pool gives special rebates and other preferences to large combines; that the pool dictates freight rates to and from interior points, and that there is a combination between the transcontinental railways of this country and the Japanese steamship lines that fixes the rate on Oriental freight, both on land and sea. Furthermore, Mr. Humphrey asserts that many of the lines in the pool are receiving subsidies and other assistance from their governments and form part of the naval auxiliaries of the various nations. Mr. Humphrey has proved the effort of large foreign shipping interests to control the news columns of the American newspapers through a large news distributing agency, and has been successful in having the accused employee of that agency dismissed. The relation of these lines to the naval establishments of other nations should

not be lost sight of, and should awaken the friends of the Navy to the importance of a merchant marine as an adjunct to a navy. Richmond Pearson Hobson is a member of the committee with Mr. Humphrey.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, is chairman of a commission appointed in connection with an appropriation of \$5,000 made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to investigate the question as to what part Massachusetts should take in erecting monuments or memorials at Valley Forge Park, in the state of Pennsylvania, or any other prominent battlefield, to commemorate the action of Massachusetts troops who took part in the Revolutionary War. General Reade has prepared a historical and biographical compilation of the records and doings of the generals and principal field officers and organizations from Massachusetts serving under Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, at Valley Forge, Pa., in the winter of 1777-1778. In reference to the compilation, Hon. J. Stearns Cushing, member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, says: "I have read with a great deal of interest and almost word for word your excellent history (gathered from various sources, apparently at a great expenditure of time and careful thought) of the events at Valley Forge during the War of the Revolution. It is wonderfully interesting, and the manner in which you have assembled the facts does you great credit. I sincerely trust that the next Legislature will see its way clear to making an appropriation sufficient to publish at least two thousand cloth-bound copies of this book." General Reade proposes to publish the records and, if possible, cuts of Gen. Henry Knox, Col. Timothy Pickering, perhaps also John Nixon; of Brig. Gens. John Glover, of Salem-Marblehead; John Patterson, of Lenox; Ebenezer Learned, of Oxford, and of the following named regimental commanders, whose respective organizations or parts thereof constituted an efficient majority of Washington's command at Valley Forge, viz., Col. Samuel Brewer, Gamaliel Bradford, John Bailey, Timothy Bigelow, John Crane, Henry Jackson, Michael Jackson, Thomas Marshall, William Shepard, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Vose, James Wesson and Edward Wigglesworth.

Placing salts first in importance in relation to war diet, in his consideration of the problem of food supply in war, Capt. E. G. Hart, S.T.C., suggests in the July Journal of the United Service Institution of India that the government might do something to help solve it, by establishing at headquarters a chemical analyst who would be charged with examining into and experimenting with the various foods sent on service or that could be locally obtained in probable theaters of war. This chemist might soon recommend the abolition of certain items at present issued and the substitution of others, e.g., bottled vegetable juices containing all the valuable salts instead of the "dried and worthless fiber that is now sent on service as compressed vegetables, and whole meal flour instead of the white flour, which is almost devoid of all salts. Besides examining the ordinary foods, the chemical analyst would also test various weeds and grasses for salts and poisons, for there can be no doubt that with regard to diet the question of salts is more important than anything else in time of war." We referred in our issue of Aug. 27, page 1544, to the theory of this same British officer, that the occasional omission of the accustomed meals would tend to exhilaration of the soldier.

The Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, denounces the proposition to discontinue the practice of capturing sea-borne private property in time of war as in "the teeth of all British interests, while the arguments employed in favor of the change are so feeble as actually to tell against it." We are told of the operations of the Alabama and other cruisers that "the final result was the almost total disappearance of the mercantile navy of the United States." It is well known that ever since the United States flag has hardly been seen, and yet we are asked to believe that the loss of a huge merchant fleet is not worth talking about. The Gazette says: "Germany has built up, at immense cost, a large mercantile marine. All the trade, which ignorant writers are never tired of describing as colossal, although it is small compared with our own, has been created by her fleet. It is obvious that if Germany's commerce were destroyed she would be at a grave disadvantage. Exempt private property from capture and Germany could wage war with impunity. If unsuccessful, the loss would merely be the cost of the war and some useless unpopulated colonies. Sir John MacDonell's proposal would remove a great security for peace."

Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests of the United States. According to the record of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the total last year was, in close figures, 406,775. With the finest mountain scenery and much of the best fishing and big game hunting in the United States, the national forests, made more and more accessible each year through protection and development by the Government, are fast becoming great national playgrounds for the people. The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of a hundred per cent. per annum. The day seems not far distant when a million persons will annually visit them. The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to twelve months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongass. But the uses differ. A record of 9,218 miles of trail cut, 1,236 miles of road laid out and 4,851 miles of telephone line strung tells what the Government has done in the way of pushing the conveniences of civilization into the primeval forest.

In handy form appears "The Army Horseshoer," issued by the War Department as a manual for the use of the students of the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers. It was compiled at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. This is the second edition revised by 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th U.S. Cav., with the collaboration of the instructor of horseshoers, Mr. Frank G. Churchill, and Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th U.S. Cav., formerly officer in charge, now assistant commandant of the Mounted Service School. Probably the most im-

portant innovation, tending to the rapid progress of students, is the present system of teaching shaping introduced during the first year. This will be found fully described in the third chapter. It is no exaggeration, according to experts, to say that by Lieutenant Elliot's ingenious plan students now learn in two weeks what formerly required two months. The satisfactory photographs shown in the book were made by Master Signal Electrician E. W. Studdarth, and the throwing harness is a pattern perfected by Sergt. Charles Mayer, both members of the Mounted Service School Detachment.

By the annexation of Korea Japan adds 12,000,000 inhabitants to her population and acquires a territory as large as England. Her population will now be greater than that of Germany in 1900, and will rank her third among the Powers in point of population, Russia being first and the United States second. The increase in population in Germany the last few years may place her slightly ahead of Japan, but the difference would be only small. The convention under which Korea was annexed to Japan was communicated to the Powers at Tokio on Aug. 24. This document was signed on Aug. 22, and became effective on promulgation, one week later, so that now the independent existence of the little kingdom, the struggle for the control of which was one of the chief causes of the Russo-Japanese war, is ended. The official announcement caused little surprise in diplomatic circles or in the foreign chancelleries. The British Foreign Office, for example, had been conducting negotiations for some time with Japan, with a view to protecting British interests in Korea after annexation. From Seoul had come threats of disorder.

From the Government Printing Office comes a list of the publications added to the Library of Congress since 1907. Among the historical works we find a calendar of John Paul Jones manuscripts, naval records of the American Revolution, calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with Congress, and a list of works relating to the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, 1898-1903. Military men interested in the French alliance in the American Revolution can avail themselves of a list of works on that subject. Here is also a list of references on international arbitration. One of the most instructive works dealing with the early days of the Republic is that comprising the journals of the Continental Congress. This is the first issue of these full journals, together with the reports prepared in and presented to that body. The civil history of the Revolution and the financial expedients of Congress can now be described from this basic material.

Under the heading of "A Plea for Gold Braid," the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader says: "For goodness sake, put back some of the gold lace and gilt buttons that once shone so resplendently on the uniforms of our officers! In the good old days an officer was a joy unto himself and a pride to the whole countryside as he marched at the head of the home guards on gala days. His chest, padded into full semblance of manliness, glittered gorgeously with its load of gilt; his broad shoulders, likewise stuffed to Herculean massiveness, were crowned with effulgent epaulettes; a splendid sword and scabbard, hung by glistering chains, clanked and rattled at his heels. He was a glorious spectacle, worth all it cost. But, with strange notions of simplicity, the powers that be stripped off one gorgeous decoration after another until now they have left our soldier boys only the dull mediocrity of lusterless khaki."

At Graefrath, on the Lower Rhine, a company has been formed for the purpose of building air cruisers specially constructed for dropping explosives, says the London Engineer. The company will construct dirigibles 390 feet in length, with a gas capacity of 14,300 cubic meters. The car, which will be armored, will be fitted with a perpendicular shaft for shooting projectiles. It is stated the Prussian Ministry of War has promised to support the Graefrath undertaking provided the new balloon complies with certain conditions. The Ministry requires that the balloon shall be capable of being easily taken to pieces, and it must be possible to employ wireless telegraphy without danger from the cargo of explosives. The frame of the airship is to be built of wood and covered with rubbered silk. The vessel is composed of three separate balloons, coupled together, which can be separated in mid-air, thus forming three independent balloons.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "Possibilities of the results of a war with Japan are considered in a book which has been attracting much attention during the past year, not only among Army and Navy officers in this country, but in England and Germany. Its author, Homer Lea, was born in Denver, Colo., but went to China after leaving some of the Pacific coast institutions of academic learning, and in the trouble during the first years of the century raised the second division of the Chinese army and was created a lieutenant general. This gives him his background for the comprehension of the growth of Oriental ambitions as displayed in 'The Valor of Ignorance,' and it must have been long talks with Japanese officials of warlike ambitions which contributed the pessimistic outlook for the future of his native land he so unhesitatingly takes."

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal republishes Lieutenant Steunenberg's bright poem from our issue of Aug. 9, heading it with a picture of the dogs of Fort Snelling as the genius of the poet has presented them to the imagination of the artist. It is as unhappy a congregation of sixteen canines as could well be brought together within the compass of so small a picture. They appear to be holding an indignation meeting to denounce the author of the too truthful description of them in the "Canine Curse at Snelling."

Krupp's financial report for 1909 shows the engagement of 4,000 additional men (including, it is said, draftsmen from Woolwich and Portsmouth), raising their total number of hands to 67,000. Their works at Essen now consume 73,000 horsepower, and contain 7,000 machine-tools, 900 cranes and 81 hydraulic forging presses. They are now putting up an important plant of five 15-ton electric steel furnaces.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The Department of California was during the last fiscal year under the command of four officers, General Weston, Col. E. B. Pratt, Col. W. S. Schuyler and, finally, from Dec. 4, 1909, to June 30, 1910, under Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who presents the annual report of the department. General Barry recommends that the Hawaiian Islands be constituted a district, with two companies of Coast Artillery at Fort De Russy, two at Fort Ruger and four at Fort Kamehameha. Officers and men in Hawaii should receive foreign service pay and credit for double time. The best results would be obtained if entire regiments were stationed there, one of Infantry at Fort Shafter and one of Cavalry at Schofield Barracks, which has approximately 18,000 acres of room.

There is a lack of room for training the mobile Army. The Government should own two large reservations, such as Atascadero of 20,000 acres and the American Lake reservation. All of the troops of the department, except those in Hawaii, should constitute a brigade post at Atascadero, which could be expanded into a division camp where all units of the mobile Army could operate jointly. More barracks and quarters are needed and suitable stables. A large proportion of the troops are living in cantonments. Permanent quarters should be provided for the troops in the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. The necessity for constantly renewing tentage makes tents more expensive. The best results will obtain by maintaining the parks under the guardianship of U.S. troops, and this view is concurred in by the Superintendent of the Yosemite Park, Major Forsyth, 6th Cav., and the Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, Major Benson, 5th Cav., two officers who have extended experience in park management and administration. The camp in the Yosemite Park is well established. A better location for the Sequoia camp would be outside the park proper. Where it is now, in the interior of the park, necessitates the hauling of all supplies in and out over a steep mountain road thirty miles. The road from El Portal to and through the Yosemite Valley proper should be kept in first class condition.

The Coast Artillery personnel of the department has been satisfactory in efficiency, instruction and discipline, despite continued shortage of officers, which has been sorely felt at all posts. The Artillery material is in satisfactory condition. Substantial additions have been made to submarine mine defense. The results of Artillery practice have been satisfactory. The practices of the 65th and 38th Companies, Battery McKinnon, Capt. J. B. Murphy commanding, and of the 64th Company at Battery Mendell, Capt. George F. Connolly commanding, were excellent, and those of the 115th Company and the 28th Company at San Diego remarkable. Holding a second practice, the first being unsatisfactory, the 161st Company, Capt. S. F. Williams, in 5m. 10s. made six hits in six shots with 12-inch guns at 4,580 yards at a target moving seven miles an hour. In submarine target practice the 60th Company made 100 per cent. of hits and the 28th Company 66 per cent.

All Coast Artillery troops in the districts of San Francisco and San Diego were encamped at the batteries June 11 to 25, and conducted the coast defense exercises prescribed by War Department orders. Schemes of attack and defense were worked out, which included attack and defense of the batteries on the land side, in addition to attack from the sea, both day and night. The Coast Artillery reserves have reached a commendable state of efficiency. They show a marked desire to learn, and can be depended upon to render effective aid to the Regular Coast Artillery troops. Enthusiasm and interest by the National Guard and thoroughness of instruction by the officers of the Regular Army marked the entire period of the militia camp of instruction established at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 12 to 19, 1910, under command of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf. These camps are in the right direction, and should be continued, providing a progressive course covering, say, three years. In a letter dated June 23, 1910, the A.G. of California says: "I desire to convey to the department commander, and through him to Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard and to Major McIver, Captains Davis, Bevans, Pickering, McMaster, Knudsen, Wilcox, Dougherty, Baldwin, Lieutenants Johnson, Brown and Robinson, of the Army, the appreciation of the Governor and myself of the very efficient manner in which they conducted the recent camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the National Guard of California at Monterey, Cal. The considerate and courteous treatment accorded our officers by these gentlemen will be long remembered, and I am sure the instruction imparted will be productive of much benefit to the military establishment of the state." There is to be a similar camp of instruction under Colonel Bullard at Fort Shafter, H.I., Sept. 17 to 24 next.

The School of Musketry at Monterey has continued under the able administration of Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf. To improve pistol shooting and to stimulate interest therein there should be available at the school a number of horses, and therefore it would be well if the machine-gun platoon of a Cavalry regiment were stationed there. Since its establishment ninety lieutenants of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery and about 600 enlisted men of Engineers, Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery have taken the prescribed course. The regiments most closely associated with this school are among the leaders in rifle firing. The Department of California has the best collective figure of merit in rifle firing, 65.09 per cent., and the best general figure, 85.83. Troop I, 14th Cavalry, has the best general figure of merit, 91.72 per cent. This does not include the Philippines Division, which was not announced in War Department orders. The regulations of the Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual are an improvement. The department is fortunate in having Major McIver to prepare the proficiency tests.

There were 307 officers and 6,141 enlisted men in the department June 30. Of the officers forty-one were absent within and fifty-six without the department. More civilian clerks are needed.

All posts and troops are reported in a satisfactory condition. The quarterly comparative report of organizations is of very little value. Retaining captains with their companies would improve discipline. Only one officer was tried by G.C.M., and he was acquitted. There was a decrease in the trials of enlisted men, the number of trials by inferior courts being only 4.6 per cent., involving 2.9 per cent. of the men.

Department commanders should have supervisory control over the depots, transport service and constructing quartermasters. A satisfactory condition of health and sanitation exists at all posts. Typhoid vaccination should be made compulsory. At the Presidio General Hospital

3,500 patients were treated, 473 of them from the Philippines.

Shortage of officers continues. An officer relieved from detail should forthwith join his command. Captains legally and necessarily detailed should make vacancies. The officers, enlisted men and civil employees of this command have performed their duties satisfactorily. Proper acknowledgment is due them, and is extended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, commanding Department of the Colorado, in his annual report gives the strength of his command as 102 officers and 1,592 enlisted men. The offices of the various staff departments have been efficiently administered. There have been 193 trials by G.C.M., five by garrison courts and 1,039 by summary courts. There were no trials of commissioned officers. The prompt administration of justice would be promoted and expense spared by reducing the number of officers required for a G.C.M. Of the force 3.87 per cent. have been constantly ineffective from disease, wounds and injuries. The percentage last year was 3.97. There were only two deaths during the year.

Whipple Barracks is modern, and is rapidly being transformed into an exceptionally desirable station for troops, especially so for those troops just returning from the tropics. Additional land is needed there and a storage reservoir. The enlargement of this post to accommodate a regiment of Infantry is recommended. A more adequate telephone system is required at Fort Douglas, Utah. An electric power plant is needed at Fort Duchesne, also at Fort Apache. A new freight route should be established between Fort Apache and Rice. It is recommended that Forts Apache and Wingate be abandoned. In the event of the abandonment of Wingate at an early date the two troops there might be sent to Fort Apache, and then the two troops of the 8th Cavalry at this station transferred to Fort Huachuca, where it is deemed advisable to maintain a full squadron. The strategic and political importance of a military post somewhere in southeastern Arizona is apparent, and if Huachuca is abandoned there should be a new post to accommodate at least a squadron of Cavalry. Suitable sites are available in the Sulphur Springs Valley, in the vicinity of Douglas, Ariz., where pure water can be procured by driving wells.

Inspection reports show that the condition of the troops as to discipline, instruction and readiness for the field is from good to excellent. There is a lack of smartness in the Cavalry soldier, and the Inspector General recommends that a number of enlisted men be sent from each regiment of Cavalry to some arsenal or depot to be taught how to clean and care for leather equipments in the most approved manner, and that colonels of regiments and captains of troops be directed to see to it that the other enlisted men of their commands are in turn instructed by the men who have taken such course. The halter is an eyesore when the cavalryman is mounted, and there should be a combination halter and bridle to be used at inspections and in the field. The lariat should be done away with. It is worse than useless; ugly on the saddle and always in the way. Another eyesore is the hooded stirrup. It is ugly and expensive as compared with the open metal stirrup. Saddle bags of half the present size would be large enough. The large bags invite overburdening the horse. The recommendation for an Army service corps is renewed.

General Thomas holds that, as the result of the multiplication of detached service details, "service with troops does not impress one as being honored and respected as it formerly was—the system cannot accomplish the best results when any form of service is viewed as more important or more creditable than the training and the leading of the troops. The Service and garrison schools have accomplished much; the training of our troops has, in general, proceeded along more broad lines. But the inquiry may be pertinently made—has the esprit of the Army and the spirit of subordination of the commanded to the commander made correspondingly satisfactory advances or otherwise?"

It is recommended that "officers who have been granted the advantages of the various Service schools of the line upon graduation from such schools be required to then serve the two years following the school course with their regiment or corps, that the regiment or corps may be benefited as well as the individual officer by the advantages afforded by the instruction given; that officers of the line who have been detached for detail service with the staff departments or for other form of duty be returned to their regiments upon the expiration of such detail, in order that such service may prove beneficial, not only to the officer, but also to the Service at large; that the individual and efficiency reports prescribed by Paragraphs 838 and 839, Army Regulations, be no longer required.

"And, lastly," says General Thomas, "I urge that some measure be formulated and enacted into law that will give the executive the power arbitrarily to retire, without the privilege of appeal, upon the recommendation of a duly constituted board of review, officers of field rank of more than thirty years' service. The compulsory retirement of a certain number of such officers, no matter how small the maximum limitation be made, would result in incalculable advantage to the Service. My purpose is emphatically not to provide vacancies to advance the promotion of any class of officers, but solely to suggest a legal means of removing from the active list certain officers—be the cause what it may—who, because of rank and years of service, should, if they were competent to be continued on the active list, properly be placed in responsible positions of authority or command. Otherwise progress is constantly impeded, and we cannot look for able administration and training in the numerous ramifications of our Service."

AVIATION NOTES.

Putting aside as impracticable the pretension that aeroplanes at present can be used for reconnoitering, the latest German aeronautical opinion is that heavier-than-air machines are good, with certain restrictions, only for the carrying of news or despatches. This we glean from an interview in Le Matin, of Paris, sent to us by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., now in the French capital, the German expert whose ideas are given being Captain von Krogh, one of the assistants of Count Zeppelin. "The only military duty the aeroplane is capable of up to the present," says the German officer, "is that of carrying despatches and news in cases where the cavalry could not undertake it or where it would be impracticable to use the telegraph in any of its forms. I am not among those who believe the plane can go so far

as to make a serious reconnaissance. Even in a dirigible, which goes much slower and which can even come almost to a complete stop, observations are still very difficult to make, unless, of course, one chooses to remain at a feeble elevation, which, in case of war, would be a constant danger. Now, the aeroplane, which cannot either stop or slow down at all, could not bring back reports worth putting any confidence in at all respecting the regions traversed. They tell us that the plane can fly so very high if its pilot chooses, but if it does it simply cannot observe anything at all. As for discharging projectiles from aeroplanes, all such talk is premature. Despite the manifold advantages presented by the dirigibles in the dropping of explosives, the trials of effective fire have shown that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to aim properly at an object on the ground while suspended in the air."

In discussing aeroplanes for the Navy, Glenn H. Curtiss, the noted aviator, in the Columbian Magazine, says that with the present carrying power of 150 pounds of explosives, if flying at a height of 800 or 1,000 feet, there might be a good chance to hit a battleship, provided the aviator had a tube from which to drop the projectile, but the wind conditions present a very serious problem. With a pneumatic tube Mr. Curtiss does not believe it would be necessary to carry a passenger to discharge the explosive, as the pilot could do that. The necessity of landing on the deck of a battleship must be considered by the aviator who plans naval flying. As for a deck landing, although he has never tried it, Curtiss thinks it "would be quite possible," but it could be done only when the plane could be headed into the wind as a sailboat rounds up to her mooring. Just now the chief problem in naval flying is rising from the water. Just as soon as this is accomplished, Curtiss thinks, "a great new field will be opened for aviation, for it will immediately make practicable flying over lakes and rivers." The great difficulty in constructing a machine that will arise out of the water is caused by the additional weight of floats or a boat sufficiently large to provide flotation for the machine and by having to place them so that they will not interfere with the balance of the machine. When Curtiss says that the aeroplane has already proved its military value by its "being used for making maps of the country" he takes issue, to a certain extent, with Captain von Krogh, of Berlin. A new sense must be cultivated in men, says the famous aviator. They must be taught to feel the air like the birds, which, he thinks, have so fine a knowledge of the air that they can actually see it.

Within a few days the Wellman dirigible balloon will try to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. For several weeks the preparations have been making at Atlantic City. The airship will be 220 feet long, and it is expected that with favorable winds it will make the flight to Europe in four days. A wireless operator will accompany Walter Wellman and his assistants and send back accounts of the aerial voyage. Boats will be carried for use in the event of coming down in the sea.

In the recent cross-country race in France a test with carrier pigeons was made. A flock was released at the same instant that the planes started on the last leg of the course, the forty-eight and one-half miles from Douai to Amiens. The pigeon is one of the swiftest of birds, but the winning aeroplane arrived at Amiens six minutes ahead of the first pigeon. This is not surprising when it is remembered that at the last meet in Rheims, France, an airman in a Blériot plane averaged in one race nearly seventy miles an hour. This victory over the pigeon illustrates in a striking manner the great advance that has been made in human flight since a few months ago the Wrights demonstrated the possibility of sustained speed in air.

LESSONS FROM MANCHURIAN WAR.

The lessons obtainable from the Manchurian war are admirably summed up in the prize essay by Capt. H. D. Shaw, 1st Gurka Rifles, which is published in the U.S. Institution of India and reprinted in the U.S. Cavalry Journal for July. In artillery he finds that the chief tactical lesson was the necessity of concealment and the supersession of direct fire by indirect fire. The old practice of keeping part of the artillery with the reserves he considers practically dead, owing to the difficulty of bringing up guns into action during the progress of a battle. Another point brought out was the value of howitzers. Their suitability to indirect fire, their power to search reserve slopes and their destructive capabilities against villages and field works render them of enormous use. Indeed, he thinks the war proved them indispensable to cavalry. The failure of the great cavalry raid of the Russian General Mischenko is ascribed almost entirely to the absence of howitzers. The war proved that the cavalry must hereafter fight dismounted as infantry. The Japanese, by using their cavalry as mobile infantry, were able to offset the superiority of the Russian cavalry in men and horses. "Cavalry has no longer a place in its old rôle on the modern battlefield or in front of the modern army." Even in raids cavalry must regard itself as mobile infantry prepared to dismount. The attempts of the Russian cavalry to pierce the Japanese screen continually failed, owing to its always finding itself opposed to infantry or dismounted cavalry, against which it could make no headway. This was due partly to the fact that the Japanese protecting screen generally consisted of mixed infantry and cavalry, but very often the supposed infantry was dismounted cavalry. The piercing of this protecting screen to obtain information is undoubtedly to be one of the most difficult problems of future wars.

The lessons learned in the infantry were not so pronounced, Captain Shaw believes, as in the other arms. The question of the infantry advance to the attack was by far the most important one to which infantry officers looked for an answer in the war. The answer is very clear to the British essayist. The Japanese entered the war with the German formations. Immediately after the first battle (Yalu) Gen. Ian Hamilton finds them practicing very much looser formations. A month later the division commanders were empowered to double the drill book intervals. A month still later (the battle of Chaotao) the German formations were being discarded and the British South African formations adopted. A fortnight later General Hamilton found, at the battle of Yoshirei Pass, that the formation of the firing line was very loose, and from then on he found loose formations everywhere adopted by the Japanese. Not only did the Japanese find that the wide extensions of South Africa were necessary under fire, but later the Japanese went even further, and sacrificed the even lines of the start of the attack to the necessity of wide extensions and the use of cover.

Another point accentuated in this war was the im-

portance of the entrenching tool in the attack, the use of which the Japanese reduced to a science. The tactical importance of fire discipline, which controls the expenditure of ammunition, was another lesson for the infantry. In general, the tactical point most emphasized was the overwhelming value of the offensive. The increasing importance of turning movements materially altered the normal position of the reserve, both in the offensive and defensive, to the flanks, instead of the center. This naturally gave an additional advantage to the attackers, who could mass their reserves toward whichever flank from which they intended the chief turning movement to be attempted, whereas the defenders had to be prepared for eventualities on either flank. Owing to the containing power of modern infantry the war proved that the decisive stroke on an enemy's flank should not, if the choice exists, be made on a flank resting among mountains. Night fighting divided itself into two classes: the night march culminating in an attack during the night or at dawn, and the mere advance by night with the intention of gaining ground swept by artillery or rifle fire. The night attacks as they progressed proved the wisdom of the British in South Africa, who placed the defenders at night a short distance back from the crest line so as to get the attackers against the skyline, even though a more extensive field of fire was thus sacrificed. By "South African formations" Captain Shaw evidently means the formations after Lord Roberts took the field, for before that time wide extensions seemed to have no part in the movements of the British, notably at Modder River and the Tugela.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

An officer who is an authority on rifle competition suggests the formation of an all-Service rifle team from those who shot recently at Camp Perry, Ohio, and to be composed of the following:

Team captain, 1st Lieut. G. E. Shaw, Inf.; coach, Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., Cav.; spotter, Midshipman N. S. Brown, N.A.

Principals—First Sergt. H. E. Stadie, Inf., Capt. F. W. Coleman, Inf., Gunner Sergt. F. V. Wahlstrom, U.S.M.C., Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, Cav., Sergt. G. Sayre, Inf., Sergt. Matt Klem, Cav., Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, Snrgs., 1st Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., Lieut. D. C. Brant, Cav., Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U.S.M.C., Ensign R. C. Giffen, U.S.N., Ensign T. A. Thomson, U.S.N.

Alternates—Corpl. G. W. Farnham, U.S.M.C., Ensign R. R. Stewart, U.S.N., Lieut. W. B. Wallace, Inf.

Never in the history of the Service was there such an exhibition of fine marksmanship as that at Camp Perry. Those who saw the men in this team shoot are willing to back it, not only against any team in this country, but against any team in the world. The team was not selected entirely on account of individual scores, but the element of team work was taken into consideration. For instance, Corporal Farnham, U.S.M.C., won the military championship on account of his high individual score, but it will be noted that in this team he is placed among the alternates. It is claimed that, although he scarcely has his equal in an individual match, Corporal Farnham does not work as well on a team as some of the other participants in the match who could not shoot as well as he. Officers in the other arms of the Service are willing to concede that 1st Lieut. G. E. Shaw, of the Infantry, is particularly well qualified to act as the captain of the all-Service team. The position of coach is given to the Cavalry, Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., being regarded as the highest class coach that participated in this year's match. Despite his age, Midshipman N. S. Brown has been selected as the most capable spotter. The principals and alternates are pretty well distributed among the teams that participated in the shoot. To the Infantry are allotted three principals and one alternate, the Marine Corps three principals and one alternate, the Cavalry three principals, Engineer Corps one principal, Navy two principals and one alternate. In reality the Cavalry team is credited with four principals, as Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, C.E., was a member of the Cavalry team. No attempt is made in the naming of the team to place them in the order of their competency, although those who come near the head of the list are regarded stronger than those toward the bottom.

A proposed change in the National Team Match that may come up for official consideration before long is that of putting the teams from the Regular Services in a class by themselves, or, in other words, segregating them from competition with teams from the National Guard. Those in favor of this scheme, and there are many, point to the fact that the officers and men of the Regular Service selected for teams have a distinct advantage in having unlimited time to practice, whereas the majority of the shooters in the National Guard, being men of business, get comparatively little time to perfect themselves for the competition. Men from the Regular Service can get months of practice, it is pointed out, and their teams can get steady practice for several weeks on the ground where the match is shot. To the National Guard teams such unlimited practice is impossible. Under these conditions there should, it is argued, be a prize or prizes solely for the teams of the Regular Service. On the other hand, some who are in favor of having the joint competition, as at present, are of the opinion that the presence of the Regular teams adds interest to the match, and their elimination might be harmful to the interest in rifle shooting, it is thought. They do not believe that the National Guard teams will get discouraged and drop out of the match owing to the advantages the Regular teams enjoy. Some officers who favor the elimination of the Regular teams think that plans to select a team from the entire National Guard of the United States to compete for a special prize against the Regular teams might be worth consideration. It would be possible to get twelve men from the entire National Guard, but not from each state, who can give the time necessary to compete with the Regulars. The Army Infantry team is selected from some 25,000 men, while some states have only about 300 to select a team of twelve men from, and this fact should be considered in the future, say those who desire a change in the rules.

POINT OF LAW FOR THE COMPTROLLER.

New York city, Aug. 27, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anent "Treasury Department Justice," has the Comptroller forgotten that, while the enactment of laws modifying previous laws only takes effect from enactment, the decisions of courts modifying previous decisions take effect *ab initio*, or overturn the modified previous decisions from time of their rendition? My old friend, Assistant Comptroller Mansur, was a pretty fair country lawyer only, but never had any important litigation that I know

of in the West. A fine man and all that, but "no great shakes" as a lawyer, as they would say out there.

MISSOURIAN.

A LANDLUBBER VISITS THE FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The opportunity is offered us landlubbers to visit the Atlantic Squadron or Naval Fleet and to learn for the first time the practical application of centripetal force to the peeling of potatoes by the thousand (as is now done at West Point) in almost as short an interval as it takes to make sixteen hits from the 7-inch secondary battery in a rolling sea—which interval does not, as we are informed, exceed two and three-quarter minutes. It is a marvel, this application of electricity. Here we are encased, as it were, in a metallic coffin—a space so small and openings so diminutive that corpulent bodies can scarce squeeze through.

But it is of the sighting of these guns we have come to speak. Unlike the Army gun in action, the one before us is always in the firing position—always at the shoulder, so to speak. To "draw a bead" on the target in a rolling sea is, as we said before, this miraculous performance, and to keep the cross hair of one telescopic sight in constant following of the object to be hit is the astonishing part of the project. Save for electricity this could not be done, and sighting by but one man would render the operation impossible. No; on each side of the gun there is rigged a telescopic sight, with its axis properly fixed, and while the man on the left hand facing outward and forward works the motor for elevation, the motor for traversing is operated by the right hand man. The harmony of motion, as it may very properly be denominated, is so readily secured by experienced gunners that the intersection of the cross hairs of both telescopes is kept on the object sighted, however unstable may be the platform and however boisterous the weather. But this is not all in this skilled development of naval warfare.

We witness the constant employment of the electrical "combined primer," to be sure; but of no more real use for the percussion action than for a string should it be tied to the leg of a telephone girl in case of the electric supply giving out. It never gives out; no more does the peeling of potatoes cease and starve out the crew of a thousand men. The gun is there all the time—always "pintin" and never "disappintin," as the darkey has it, and moreover, the circuit to render the primer effective is never closed, and this automatically, until the breech block is locked. The word "impossible" here finds fitting application, since the gun cannot be fired electrically until the block is locked and the circuit, in part, is established. So far, so good; but the possible, though improbable, contingency of electrical failure is provided for by a cock and trigger, since the primer is indeed a combination both electrical and percussion, as has before been stated. But mark this: even if there is a premature discharge after the block is locked there is no parapet to blow away or destroy and no gun carriage to wreck. The primer, when entered in the vent, is only seated when the gun (as it always is) is ready and in place for firing. And next, we are told, the compressed air tubes never fail to furnish the blast for the left-over carbonic oxide gas (illuminating gas) and force it out by the muzzle; so now there can be no "flare back," as heretofore. It is understood that the insufficiency of oxygen in the smokeless powder combustion leaves no carbonic acid gas in the bore (non-inflammable) as for black powder, but a lower order, the carbonic oxide. This gas can be ignited with a match or by a spark of burning cartridge bag, and, worse still, by the sulphide of potassium, or solid residuum from the priming portion of black powder (some fourteen pounds in the 12-inch rifle) that is used to aid ignition of the more obdurate smokeless powder.

When we think of all these things, and how one thing after another has developed along the ordnance line, we stand amazed in our reckoning of what we would have but for this element of electricity, which has crept in at the instigation, it may have been, of Job himself. "Canst thou send the lightnings, that they may go and say here we are?"

RETIRED.

SOLUTION OF THE PEACE PROBLEM.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a patriotic American, though a worker in the peace movement, will you let me put myself on record as to what I believe to be the practical work before that movement, through which I think it will have ultimate success—a work whose foundations are now being laid; premising, however, that the opinions expressed are personal, and commit no one else. In fact, I greatly fear that many of my co-workers, older in the work, and abler in stating their case, would balk at some of my views.

First of all, I believe in patriotism and the flag for Americans, and have only admiration for the Englishman or German or Frenchman who loves his country and revere his flag. We may not defend, but most of us, peace-makers included, I imagine, are prepared to act on the sentiment, "My country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, my country," and to say, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Every man's roof tree is sacred to him—his family stand before all others, and his friends before strangers; and the place where he has long dwelt is dearer to him than any other.

To-day, happily, we are not compelled to do battle for any of these. But were they threatened as the frontiersmen once were by the Indians, or were social conditions unsettled, as they often have been in newly opened regions, we should arm ourselves to defend them, as men then did; and we should be wholly justified unless extermination or subjugation is preferable to defense—a fate which in all ages has befallen communities unable to resist aggression. So most of us, rightly, I believe, feel toward the land in which we live.

Speaking for our own country at least we plan no aggressions, we have no wish to fight, and we hope and believe we shall not need to. But with all civilization armed, justly distrustful, in the light of history, of the altruism of humanity, we should be committing an act of inconceivable folly to lay aside our arms and tacitly invite our armed neighbors to have their will of us, and in spite of much loose and sometimes foolish talk on the part of free lances in the peace movement I doubt if there are any who advocate so extreme a measure.

The foundation of the peace idea lies far deeper, and rests, I believe, on the solid rock.

As a movement it has progressed slowly, because the

world was not prepared for it—it is not fully prepared yet; but one need look back only a very few years to realize that it is a growing force and one to be reckoned with.

And the success that has been obtained, however grudgingly we admit it, has been largely the direct result, not of humanitarianism, though that, too, is an impelling force, but of intelligent mutual self-interest, as future successes will be.

The personal relations between nations are in the main already friendly. We are all anxious for lasting peace. Convince the world that you have a practical plan for bringing it about and all civilized humanity will be your disciples.

The truth is that the problem is slowly solving itself. The interests of civilization are becoming so inter-related and the great nations are so interdependent that a protracted war between any two of them would be practical suicide for both—a thought clearly worked out in the recent publication known as "Europe's Optical Illusion"—and this inter-relationship grows more complex year by year.

The practical plan, as I see it, now being systematically developed, is to let the military establishments rest, further than to discourage future increase of armaments; to antagonize no one; to begin by ourselves being at peace with all others, including the Army and Navy, and to concentrate all the forces for peace on the extension of friendly international relations of every kind, increasing by concerted action the intercommunication of nations and peoples, until their interdependence has become so overwhelming and is so fully recognized that war would be an act of such stupendous folly as to be outside the range of possibility. Should this point ever be reached, as I am confident it will be, there will be no need to preach the reduction of armaments. They will atrophy in due course, like every other useless organ.

The end may be long in coming, no one can say as to that; but if world peace is ever to come this side of the millennium, it will come because it is to the world's interest.

The folly and wickedness of killing each other is not questioned now, if it ever was, and though it will be and should be preached until man ceases to slay his fellow-man, singly or in combination, intelligent self-interest must be added to make world peace a reality. Its leaven of righteousness will then make it doubly welcome.

Each nation is at peace within its own borders because long experience has made plain the wisdom of it. Create the same conviction internationally, and universal peace is here.

ARTHUR W. ALLEN.

TRUE AND FALSE PATRIOTISM.

Highland Falls, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with much interest your report of the speech of Professor Claxton upon true and false patriotism, with your strictures thereon and the communications which it elicited.

Colonel Bullard says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL calls upon the Navy League and other military organizations to start a movement counter to the American School Peace League." This suggests to me an unfortunate arraying of one good, wholesome civic movement against another, each of which, properly conducted, should proceed without any conflict or interference with the other. The American School Peace League needs correction; it should be estopped from preaching disloyalty; let it go on doing what it can to bring the millennium about, but not asperse the Army or Navy or their affiliated societies in the mean time for taking the world as it is. So, too, let the Navy League and the Boy Scout League continue their good work of preparing for the possibility of war, but not do anything to perpetuate that possibility or obstruct any proper movement for its gradual extinction.

It is highly desirable that the Boy Scout League and the School Peace League should work together. Each must depend for its recruits upon the public schools. What state of things would we have if our boys were taught by their civilian teachers to despise the flag and by their military instructors to honor it; told in the schoolroom that soldiering is a wicked waste of time and money, and on the drill ground that it is one of the first or highest duties of the citizen? Would it not be better and perfectly feasible to make the boys see the truth and reason on both sides, the *raison d'être* of each organization? Cannot a schoolboy see the point of the injunction, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry"; that preparing for war is not inconsistent with wishing and working for peace; that the war-sick hero of Atlanta and the March to the Sea, when he said, "War is hell," was not any more in earnest than when he uttered the exhortation which fits figures as the epigraph of the Journal of the Military Service Institution: "I cannot help plead to my countrymen, at every opportunity, to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, because peace is enervating, and no man is wise enough to foretell when soldiers may be in demand again"? Cannot the School Peace League and Boy Scout League come together and agree upon a *modus vivendi* and some co-operation?

Professor Claxton, it would seem, committed the fault, not uncommon among zealous peace advocates, of talking in these days of international jealousy and competitive armament as if the millennium had already come, and brought with it the "Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World." Universal and perpetual peace means the combination of the nations of the world into a sort of political unity, for which there is at present no precise name; let us call it a *world nation*. Entrance into such a union means practically the renunciation of national sovereignty and the merging of separate nationality in this grand new nation. Those who honestly and intelligently hope for the millennium contemplate such forfeiture of national independence and individuality such as the fathers of our republic looked at the merging of our several confederated states into a national union. Permanent peace throughout the world is attainable only by an inseparable world union. In such a union the national flag cannot mean what it does now; for sovereign independence, with responsibility only to the nation's conscience, there must be substituted a subordination or loyalty to the world government with responsibility thereto. It may be the recognition of this necessity which Mr. E. D. Mead refers to as "some extreme Tolstoyan views" possibly held by Professor Claxton, but not shared by him. If Mr. Mead is not willing to go the length of renouncing national sovereignty, he may as well give up the idea of peace on earth; he is in the position of the young man who wanted to have eternal life, and was told by the Saviour, "Go, sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure

in heaven; and come follow me." When the young man heard this, the Scripture says, "he went away sorrowful; for he was one that had great possessions."

If peace with national subordination is not worth having, Mr. Mead, as a prominent and effective promoter of the peace movement, is working for something which he doesn't want. Professor Claxton deserves thanks for his striking illustration of what the peace movement leads to, and thus bringing it from this point of view into the light of public discussion.

The peace people may be counting too much upon popular opposition to war and belief in the millennium, taking too little note of those who think, with von Moltke, "Universal peace is a dream, and not a beautiful dream at that."

The tendency of the age is not so strongly or directly toward peace as it is toward social and industrial unification. The cause of peace does not appeal to the average man or woman as strongly as the principle of unity or union. The peace movement would perhaps gain in strength if it should change its name to express the idea of world confederation rather than world peace, leaving the latter to result or develop, as it naturally would, from the former.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR., Major, U.S.A., retired.

Pvt. Perry McGee, of Troop L, 10th U.S. Cav., who shot and killed Pvt. Sam Turner, of Co. B, 24th U.S. Inf., and Corpl. John H. Jones, of Co. C, of the same regiment, all negroes, at a dance hall at Great Bend, near Watertown, N.Y., on the night of Aug. 29, was captured at Boonville, twenty-five miles north of Utica, Aug. 30, and in a running fight with civil officers, before he gave up, after he was shot. Boonville received word to look out for the fugitive from the military authorities at Pine Camp early on the morning of Aug. 30, and when the 8 o'clock train drew in Deputy Sheriff Wetmore and Constable Studor spied McGee on the bumpers. The soldier started up the tracks on a run, the officers following. Two residents of the village tried to stop him, but McGee drew his big Cavalry pistol and stood them off. Others joined in the chase and McGee was cornered between the canal and a knitting mill, after running several hundred yards. Pressed closely by the crowd he jumped into the water and standing waist deep turned the gun on his pursuers. Constable Studor told him to surrender. Private McGee shot at him. Studor returned the fire and then Walter Rinkle came up with a rifle. Both Rinkle and Studor fired at the same time and the negro dropped with two bullet holes in his back. Physicians say he cannot live. Pvt. William Pen, Troop L, 10th U.S. Cav., is also charged with taking part in the shooting in the dance hall. The murder appears to have been the result of a grudge and bad whisky. Jones had been in the army since 1898, enlisting in Co. D, 24th Inf., at the breaking out of the Spanish war. He served with honor throughout the war, and he has had an excellent record. Turner enlisted in the 24th Infantry in 1908. Previous to that he had served twelve years in the 9th Cavalry.

The board of Army Engineers appointed to make surveys for an interoceanic inside waterway between Boston, Mass., and Brownsville, Tex., will meet at Charleston to formulate their report. The members of the board are Col. D. C. Kingman, Capt. G. R. Spalding, E. M. Adams and Earl I. Brown. The American Marine Engineer reports Captain Spalding as saying that the undertaking presents no extremely difficult engineering difficulties, and probably would be consummated at some time in the not distant future. There is practically an inside passage now between Boston and Key West, with the exception of a stretch along the North Carolina coast, where high headlands project out into the sea. In cutting through at this point it will be necessary, states Captain Spalding, to go some distance back into the interior, which will be the principal item of expense of the whole undertaking. With the completion of the canal between Jacksonville and St. Augustine the chief difficulty south of Jacksonville is eliminated, and with a small amount of work a clear passage can be obtained all the way to Key West, and even around the West coast. As we have shown, the Cape Cod Canal, now building, can be enlarged at a moderate expense so as to give passage to our naval vessels. Earnest arguments in favor of inland waterways along the Atlantic coast were presented at the meeting of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, held at Providence, R.I., Aug. 31.

Gen. Charles P. Drew, of the Kansas National Guard, was presented with a solid gold medal in recognition of his thirty years' faithful service in the organization at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 21, in the presence of the troops from his state. General Drew's commission as brigadier general of the Kansas troops expires next spring and he will then retire. He is very popular with the members of the Guard, and they took this method of showing their appreciation of his interest in the work. The presentation speech was made by Col. James Kimball, military aid on the staff of Governor Stubbs. The medal presented was of solid gold of an original design prepared especially for this occasion. It is in the shape of a Maltese cross, with the Kansas state seal in the center. On the arms of the cross are the words, "Kansas National Guard, U.S.A." Around the seal in the center are the words, "Presented by the State of Kansas." The medal proper is supported by a double bar. The upper one shows an eagle with cross arms and palms. The lower one represents the bundle of rods, and bears the inscription, "Thirty years' long and honorable service." On the reverse of the medal is the inscription, "Brig. Gen. Charles P. Drew, Fort Riley, Kas., 1910."

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., from Sparta, Wis., Aug. 26, in a telegram to the Adjutant General of the Army, says: "Capt. J. Frazier, 14th Inf., reports through Belton Aug. 25 that the fire on Dutch Creek is extinguished. Moving camp of Companies B and C, 14th Infantry, to point nearest fire on Camas Creek. New camp about thirteen miles north of Belton. Snow and rain have helped greatly in subduing fire. Thinks need for troops about passed if foresters and rangers do their duty. Weather cold. Temperature below freezing and men suffering. Captain Mullan, near Lolo, reports on Aug. 24: 'Fires much reduced by rain; snow on higher peaks. Moved camp four miles south of Lolo Hot Springs. Expects to stop fire two miles south of his camp,

Reports from various points where troops are located indicate fires are either out or under control. There is little doubt that the four companies at Arlee and Dixon will be available in a day or two for service elsewhere if needed." A correspondent, writing to us under date of Aug. 26, from Lake McDonald, Glacier Park, Mont., where troops from the Army were trying to put out the raging forest fires, says: "The fires continue, but nights are getting long and cold, and heavy rains are due. The worry and trouble of this business are incalculable and have a hundred sides. For instance, our soldiers are all in summer clothing, and they are having to break the ice in their buckets every morning, while in parts of this park that simply have to have curbing of the fires attended to nothing but rain can really do the work." Conditions in western Washington were on Aug. 30 reported less encouraging than they have been at any other time this season. The rain on Aug. 29 served only to give the fire fighters a brief breathing spell, and on Aug. 30 the fire broke out with renewed fury. One of the most serious fires broke out in the Snoqualmie River district. It is reported from St. Mary's, Idaho, that only three fires are burning in the region tributary to St. Mary's, and that all of those are practically under control.

Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in ordering, Aug. 21, that John W. Currell, formerly a seaman in the Navy and member of the Army Signal Corps, should be released from the Government Insane Asylum, held that a man enlisted in the Army or Navy was entitled to treatment as a ward of the Government only during the period of his enlistment, and, if he were adjudged insane during period of enlistment, for three years after termination of service. Currell was discharged from the Signal Corps Dec. 2, 1909, because of mental derangement, which exhibited itself in such unpleasant ways that the Secretary of the Navy had him placed in the government hospital. The Justice held that there were legal processes that could be employed to determine the sanity of Currell, but that, since he had been discharged from the Army and not retained as a ward of the Government, the Secretary of the Navy had no authority to take him into custody.

The daily papers tell a long story of an enterprising lunatic soldier who escaped from the Government Hospital for the Insane, passed himself off as Captain Frank, of the 17th Inf., and obtained whatever he desired by the use of fraudulent checks, met a young woman who joined him in an automobile ride about Washington and from there to Baltimore, engaged and married her; all this in two days. Edward Frank, the man in question, enlisted in the 17th Infantry in 1909. He was sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., where he was found to be deranged by Army physicians and ordered to the government hospital at Washington. After remaining there for six months he was again examined, and a report was sent to his post that he was well. Pending the notification as to where he should be sent, he was allowed to walk about the grounds. He took advantage of this liberty and Tuesday morning got through the gate and was soon in Washington.

A youth named William A. Kaphen, who has been masquerading as an officer of the U.S. Army, and who posed as Capt. B. F. Tillman, U.S.A., in passing worthless checks, was arrested at Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 26, on a charge of forgery, preferred in Madison, and was taken there and locked up in jail. He wore a captain's uniform, and four other uniforms were found in his baggage. He said, when arrested, that he was on his way to visit Fort Snelling. Even after he was arrested, the young man insisted to the Madison authorities that he was a nephew of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina. It was not until confronted with proof that the real Captain Tillman was in the flesh at Sparta, Wis., that he owned up to the fraud.

The stations of the 6th and 21st Infantry in the Philippines in July were as follows, as given by the Military Digest, of Fort William McKinley: 6th Infantry—Headquarters, band and Companies A, B, F, G and H, at Camp Keithley; Companies C and D, Malaig, Lanao Province, Mindanao; Companies I and M, at Dalama, Lanao Province; Companies K and L, at Tampinan, Lanao Province; Company E, at Momungan, Mindanao; 21st Infantry—Headquarters, band and Companies E, G, H, K, L and M, at Parang, Mindanao; Company A, at Pantab; Companies B, C, D and I, at Camp Keithley, Lanao Province, Mindanao; Company F, at Davao, Mindanao.

Col. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., in charge of the rifle matches at Camp Perry, is entirely right in his determination that, so far as he is able, he will keep these national contests free from every suspicion of unfairness. It would never do to let the feeling get abroad among the riflemen of the country that questionable conduct will go unrebutted, else will go up the cry of favoritism, and once the impression that certain teams are being favored prevails the interest which is now so intensely keen and wide, will die out, and apathy will take the place of healthful rivalry. All this Colonel Evans knows, and it is fortunate for the development of rifle practice that an officer with so rigid standards of propriety as his is at the head of the annual tournament.

The 42d and 138th Companies of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., left Fort Mott, N.J., Monday, Aug. 29, en route for the Philippines. These two companies, with their officers and men, have all been inoculated against typhoid fever. Each company has a record of 100 per cent. for this work. The Spanish War Veterans presented the post surgeon, Dr. Charles MacDonald, U.S.A., with a handsome gold and pearl handled silk umbrella before leaving for the Far East as a token of their appreciation for his services rendered, both professionally and otherwise. Fort Mott is the only post in the Army, it is believed, that has the 100 per cent. record for all officers and men in typhoid work.

A board of investigation has been ordered to inquire into the cause of the death of Corpl. W. H. Brinkmeyer, U.S.M.C., of St. Louis. No details of the affair have been received at the Navy Department other than a wireless message stating that Brinkmeyer's death resulted

from injuries received in a boxing match on the Tacoma. Brinkmeyer, who was serving in his second enlistment, had a splendid record at the Department. He was recommended for promotion to sergeant by his commanding officer, and the recommendation was approved at the Marine headquarters Sept. 1, only an hour before the news of his death was received.

The request that the War Department direct that all the seacoast guns on Puget Sound, Washington, and at the mouth of the Columbia River, be fired in an effort to bring on rain in the burning forest district of the Northwest, was declined on account of the cost and want of faith in the prophet. The firing of the heavy guns, it was estimated, would cost something like \$100,000. The Navy Department, which also received a request to make a big gun bombardment of the skies, announced its willingness to co-operate with the Army, using a vessel with six or ten guns.

An uprising against the Philippine government is reported in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, Central Luzon. A constabulary force was ordered to the scene. The rebel movement is headed by Simeon Mandac, formerly Governor of the province of Ilocos Norte, who has long been a fugitive from justice. Mandac occupies Solano, a town of about six thousand inhabitants, northwest of the center of Nueva Vizcaya, and about five miles north of Bayanbong, the capital. The telegraph wires north of Bayanbong have been cut, and it is impossible to learn the number of Mandac's following. It is doubted, however, that the rising is serious.

First Lieuts. Goodwin Compton and Walter Singles, of the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Privts. Thurston H. Lanning, Troop H, 15th Cavalry, and Ernest Cranes, Company C, 13th Infantry, are at Fort Sheridan undergoing the Pasteur treatment for rabies, the medical officers having decided that a dog by which they were bitten had gone mad. It is believed that the patients will recover under the Pasteur treatment. They will be under the observation of the Medical Corps for a month or six weeks.

A Manila dispatch of Sept. 1 reports that Secretary of War Dickinson has approved the scheme for the consolidation of the Philippine Scouts and the Constabulary under one head. A board of Army officers under Major General Duvall will prepare the scheme for the unification of these two bodies for submission to Congress. The Secretary of War Sept. 1 laid the cornerstone of a new \$500,000 hotel on the Luneta. He spent the morning in listening to petitions from politicians, attending a reception at the Army and Navy Club in the evening.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, left Thursday, Sept. 1, for Beverly, where he will hold a conference with President Taft. On his former trip to the summer capital the Chief of Staff only spent an hour with the President, going over the estimates and the legislative program for the next session of Congress. On this visit he will go into the details of the policy of the War Department for next session.

Secretary of War Dickinson, in a speech at a banquet given in his honor in Manila on Aug. 30 by the merchants of that city, deplored the baneful influence of native policies. Governor General Forbes in a speech warmly commended the work of Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who is a member of the party, in looking after the interests of the Philippines.

A permanent contract with the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, of Boston, for the completion of drydock No. 4, at New York, was approved by the Navy Department Sept. 2. The price is \$1,180,309.78. A conditional contract was entered into before the appropriation was made by Congress, so that work could be started early this spring.

Corpl. W. H. Brinkmeyer, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 31, 1910, at Bluefields, Nicaragua, from injuries resulting from a boxing bout, according to a wireless despatch received at the Navy Department from Commander Davis, of the gunboat Tacoma. No details of the death were sent. Brinkmeyer enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1904, and re-enlisted in 1909.

The Rockville (Conn.) Leader reports the discharge of N. Burnham, a young man accused of skipping a board bill for \$18.85, on the payment of the bill by his uncle, with an agreement that he will enter the Navy. The recruiting officers of the Navy should be on the lookout for him.

Several cases of typhoid fever have developed at the Washington Barracks during the past week. Most of the cases are in Company A, U.S. Engineers Corps. The Medical Corps is investigating the barracks with a view of ascertaining the cause of the fever.

No copies of the recent speech of Congressman McLachlan are available for distribution by the War Department. It is understood that the secretary, U.S. Infantry Association, Colorado Building, Washington, D.C., is distributing copies of the speech in question.

The War Department is preparing a list of questions for boards to examine candidates for commissions in the Philippine Scouts under G.O. 195, 1908. The boards will meet Nov. 1.

The Red Cross Society on Sept. 2 decided to set aside \$1,000 for the care of Forestry Bureau employees who were injured in the forest fires. If this is not sufficient the appropriation will be increased.

Orders were issued from the War Department this week directing changes of stations in the 1st and 5th Regiments of Cavalry. The order will be found under our Army head in this issue.

MAJOR GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY.

The New York Times of Sunday, Aug. 27, published a portrait with sketch of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who has just taken charge of the Military Academy. He is described as "a typical product of New York city." He was born and reared in the old First Ward, and there are now in New York men who will tell you that "Tom" Barry was the handsomest boy in the old ward, and that when he came back from West Point on furlough the younger boys were wont to point him out as their hero. Police Capt. Patrick Lahey, of the New York police force, was one of the youngsters in old Greenwich Village to whom Barry as a cadet was a hero. "He was older than the rest of us boys," said Captain Lahey the other day, "but I remember him well. I recollect when he came home from West Point. He was the straightest, finest looking lad I ever saw, and we kids just stood around and admired him. I saw him years later, when, as grand marshal, he rode at the head of the great parade that went up Fifth avenue at the time of the Catholic Centenary Celebration in this city, and handsome as he was as a boy he was even handsomer as a general of the Army. Nobody who ever knew him is astonished at the great record he has made."

In 1872 Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the ex-President, was the Congressman from that district, and he had an appointment to West Point waiting for some bright lad. Somebody told him about young Barry, and Mr. Roosevelt looked up his record and said he was the very boy he wanted, and so it was that on July 1, 1873, Thomas H. Barry entered West Point. General Barry was one of the popular cadets during the four years he was at the Academy. As an athlete he stood in the front rank, and he stood high as a student. In June, 1877, he received his diploma, and as a second lieutenant was assigned to the famous 7th Cavalry, Custer's old command. After three years in the 7th, General Barry was transferred to the Infantry arm and assigned to the 1st Infantry as a first lieutenant. Two years later he was promoted captain, and after that, passing through every grade until in August, 1893, President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general. In April, 1898, the same President promoted him to his present rank, the highest under the present law that an Army officer can attain. No officer in the Army has a finer record than General Barry.

"When I went to West Point," said General Barry, "from the old First Ward of New York I was not asked if I was a Catholic or the son of an Irishman. I was encouraged and helped to devote myself to my God in the way that I thought best, and as long as I remained at West Point neither my faith nor my nativity was ever thrown up to me. Furthermore, in the thirty years I have been in the Army the conditions have been the same. When I went to Washington to be made a major general President Roosevelt said to me, 'Barry, you are not made a major general because you are a Catholic or because you are an Irishman, but you are made one for the same reason that I was made President—that is, because you are an American.'"

Officers who have been associated with General Barry say that he will prove to be one of the greatest of West Point Superintendents, and the Academy has had many who deserve to be remembered among the truly great.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Med. Insp. Henry B. Pitts, U.S.N., who was ordered to the Naval Medical Hospital, Washington, D.C., recently for treatment, has been placed on the retired list from Aug. 23, 1910. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Virginia in July, 1882. He was promoted passed assistant surgeon in July, 1885; surgeon in March, 1897, and medical inspector Oct. 31, 1900. His last assignment to duty was at Pensacola, Fla.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Harry L. Bailey, 5th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 27, 1910, on his own application, promotes Major W. L. Buck, 10th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. S. Seay, 23d Inf., to major. A notice of Colonel Bailey's record appeared in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1460.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Harmon, of Governors Island, have announced the marriage in Jersey City, N.J., on Aug. 28, 1910, of their eldest daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th U.S. Field Art. The marriage, which was not expected to take place for some time, was expedited owing to the fact that Col. and Mrs. Harmon were to leave Governors Island for San Francisco Aug. 30, from which city they will sail for Manila, where Colonel Harmon will assume the duties of inspector general of the Philippines Division. The marriage was performed in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Morey, and only immediate members of the Harmon and Honeycutt families were present. Cadet M. F. Harmon, jr., 3d Class, of West Point, was the only member of Colonel Harmon's family absent. The arrangements for the wedding were not completed until midnight of Saturday, Aug. 27, when it was too late to get a license in New York city. Miss Harmon and Lieutenant Honeycutt, together with Col. and Mrs. Harmon, had talked the matter over in Colonel Harmon's Governors Island home, the young couple urging a speedy ceremony, so that the parents of the bride might be able to witness it, and to make that possible it was necessary that they be married before Colonel Harmon left for San Francisco.

The marriage of Miss Louise Glenn, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edward F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 25th U.S. Inf., will take place at Fort McIntosh, Tex., Sept. 24, 1910.

Miss Ruth Hood daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper Hood, and Lieut. John J. Waterman, 7th U.S. Cav., were married at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1910, the Rev. O. S. Dean, of Passaic, N.J., officiating. The ceremony was attended by only a few friends and relatives. The bride wore an exquisite gown of imported white crepe de chine, richly embroidered, and with a rare old flounce of Chantilly lace draped over the bodice and hips. Duchesse point lace was also used upon the sleeves and about the square neck. Miss Ruth Heermans, of Olympia, Wash., was maid of honor and only attendant. Leonard Waterman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. After an informal reception Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman left for a wedding trip, after

which they will reside at Fort Riley, Kas., where Lieutenant Waterman is stationed.

Miss Rose Osgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman Osgood, was married in Washington, D.C., Aug. 31 to Lieut. Charles Edgar Brillhart, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed in the Presidential suite of the Willard Hotel by Chaplain George L. Bayard, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, jr., U.S.N., were the best man and matron of honor, respectively. The bride wore a graceful gown of white satin and lace, with a tulle veil and orange blossoms. The couple left for a long motor trip through the Berkshires and the White Mountains. On their return they will have an apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Herman C. Schumm, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gretchen Elizabeth, to Lieut. Calvin M. Smith, 16th U.S. Inf.

Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy Pay Office in Manila, and Mrs. Brooks announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Warner Brooks, to Mr. Arthur Turner Soule, of New York city. Miss Brooks is at present with her parents in Manila. She is well known in art circles, and her miniature paintings have attracted favorable comment. Mr. Soule was graduated from Dartmouth in 1908. He was leader of the Dartmouth Glee Club and prominent in college athletic and social circles.

Lieut. Abram Claude, U.S.N., obtained a license on Aug. 31 in New York city to wed Miss Alice Eunice Andrews, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Governors Island, N.Y. The wedding is to be on Sept. 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Polk have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Marion Astelle, to Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn, 10th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 7, 1910, at eight o'clock, at the North Reformed Church, Watervliet, N.Y. A reception will be held at the home of the bride at 317 Sixteenth street, Watervliet, immediately after the marriage. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn will be at home at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after Oct. 1. Lieutenant Marshburn graduated from the Military Academy with the class of 1910.

Miss Evelyn Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan, of Maple avenue, Northampton, Mass., was married in that city Aug. 27, 1910, to Lieut. Charles Harland Shaw, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Donald McFayden, pastor of Grace Church, in accordance with the Episcopal ritual, and the wedding march was played by the bride's sister, Miss Agnes Morgan. The bride wore a gown of white satin and veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was Miss Edith Morgan, who was attired in pink mull. The best man was Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, jr., U.S.N., who, as well as the groom, was in full uniform. The bride is a graduate of the Amherst High School and Mount Holyoke College. After the ceremony a reception was held and the bride cut the wedding cake with the groom's sword.

Mrs. Frances Lewis Frazer announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Edith Bickel, to Mr. Reuel Edwin Sherwood, late lieutenant, 41st U.S. Vol. Inf., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1910, at Charleston-on-Kanawha. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood will be at home after Sept. 25 at 810 Donnelly street, Charleston-on-Kanawha.

Dr. Charles K. Winne, jr., of Albany, N.Y., son of Col. C. K. Winne, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, was married to Miss Sarah F. Merrill, of Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 1, 1910, in the Cathedral of St John the Divine, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Mary Sadler, to Lieut. William Ross Scott, 7th Inf. The wedding will take place probably in October in Manila, where Colonel Heistand is on duty as adjutant general of the Philippines Division.

Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brooks announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Warner Brooks, to Mr. Arthur Turner Soule, of New York city. Miss Brooks is at present with her parents at Manila, where she is to announce her engagement on Sept. 3. Miss Brooks is well known in art circles, and her miniature paintings have been declared by many art critics as exceptional. Mr. Soule is a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1908. He was leader of the Dartmouth Glee Club and quite prominent in Dartmouth athletic and social circles.

RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Col. William R. Parnell, major, U.S.A., retired, who had the distinction of serving in the British army in the Crimea, taking part in the battle of Balaklava, as well as serving in the U.S. Army through the Civil War and the Indian wars following, died at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20, 1910. Colonel Parnell, who was a fine type of the gallant soldier, was also a medal of honor man, which was awarded for his gallantry in action against Indians in White Bird Canyon, Idaho, June 17, 1877, while a first lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Cavalry. With a few men, in the face of a heavy fire from pursuing Indians, and at imminent peril, he returned and rescued a soldier whose horse had been killed, and who had been left behind in retreat. In this action his troop lost fourteen killed and one wounded out of fifty-four officers and men. He was awarded four brevets during his active service in the U.S. Army, as follows: Captain, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Upperville, Va., June 21, 1863; major, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; lieutenant colonel, for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large body of Indians strongly fortified in the "Infernal Caverns," Pitt River, Cal., Sept. 26, 1867, and colonel, for gallant services in action against Indians at White Bird Canyon, Idaho, June 17, 1877. He was born in Ireland Aug. 13, 1836, and when a mere boy enlisted in the British army for the Crimean war. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 4th N.Y. Cavalry Aug. 20, 1861, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was honorably mustered out Dec. 15, 1864. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Cavalry Feb. 23, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant in the same year and captain in 1879. He was retired Feb. 11, 1887, because of wounds received in the line of duty. He was given the rank of major on the retired list in 1904 on account of Civil War service. For the last few years he has been connected with St. Matthew's Military School, at San Mateo, Cal.

Chief Engr. William B. Brooks, U.S.N., retired, who died at Erie, Pa., Aug. 23, 1910, was a veteran officer of the Navy and held the rank of rear admiral. He

entered the Navy from Virginia Feb. 16, 1852, as a third assistant engineer, and in April was ordered to the U.S.S. Michigan, the only U.S. vessel on the lakes of the North. He was promoted second assistant engineer in May, 1855, and ordered to the U.S.S. San Jacinto, the flagship of Commodore James Armstrong, for duty in the Asiatic Squadron, and at Pulo Penang she took on board the Hon. Townsend Harris, the first appointee as Minister from the United States to Japan, and in June, 1856, landed him at the port of Simota, Japan. In August, 1858, he returned to New York in the San Jacinto, after a three years' cruise. He was promoted to first assistant engineer and ordered to the steamer America, chartered for duty on the Paraguayan expedition, Oct. 1, 1858, and was next ordered to the New York, the America having been condemned as unfit for the cruise to Paraguay. On Jan. 1, 1859, he reported for duty on the U.S.S. Brooklyn, which sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, with U.S. Minister Robert McLane on board, and remained attached to the Gulf Squadron until August, 1861. The Brooklyn returned to Philadelphia, and when he was promoted to chief engineer he again joined her, and in December sailed for the Mississippi River, where the Brooklyn remained on blockade duty until April 14, when, with the rest of the fleet under Admiral Farragut, she passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the Chalmette batteries. She proceeded up the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, and was then on blockade duty on the coast of Texas until August, 1863, when the ship was obliged to return North for repairs. In August, 1866, he was ordered to the sloop Sacramento, and in June, 1867, was wrecked in this vessel off the coast of Hindostan. In March, 1868, he returned to the United States, and in October, 1868, he was ordered to the Portsmouth, at the New Hampshire Navy Yard. In March, 1869, he was detached, and awaited orders until January, 1870, when he was ordered to the Michigan. In January, 1872, he was ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and in March, 1874, to the Franklin and as fleet engineer on the European Station. He was detached from duty at fleet engineer April, 1877, and returned to the United States for special duty. He was at the navy yard, Washington, 1879-82; was fleet engineer, North Atlantic Station, 1883-4; navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1885-8; at West Point Foundry, Cold Springs, N.Y., 1889; was inspector of machinery for the battleship Texas, Richmond, Va., 1889-92, and was retired for age March 1, 1892. Chief Engineer Brooks was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Naval Engineers. Besides his wife, the surviving relatives are two sons, Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, Coast Art., U.S.A., San Francisco, and Henry N. Brooks, civil engineer, Chicago, and two daughters, Miss Mary C. Brooks, and Miss Amelia C. Brooks, at home in Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Minnie Gertrude Reynolds, wife of Senior Capt. William E. Reynolds, U.S.R.C.S., died at Loch Lynn, Md., on Aug. 15, 1910. The pallbearers at the funeral ceremonies, which were held in Washington, D.C., Aug. 18, 1910, were 1st Lieut. F. C. Billard, 1st Lieut. D. M. Chiswell, Constr. John Q. Walton and Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root, of the Revenue Cutter Service, and Mrs. George Schneider and Mr. William Reynolds, the latter a nephew of Captain Reynolds. There were numerous floral offerings from the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Mrs. Robert Lindsay, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Lindsay, Rural Dean of Montreal, and mother of Mrs. A. Hirst Appel, wife of Colonel Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 25, 1910.

Capt. Lee M. Lipscomb, U.S.V., Spanish War, Chief of the Assorting Division, Office of the Auditor for the Post-office Department, Washington, D.C., who died a few days since at the hospital at Salisbury, Md., was a most highly esteemed officer and gentleman. The immediate cause of his death was typhoid pneumonia. Captain Lipscomb's wife and two daughters, Mrs. Douglas C. Cordner and Louise Lipscomb, survive him. Captain Lipscomb was born at Demopolis, Ala., in 1861, and educated in Texas. He was a member of the prominent family of his name who were closely identified with the Texan war for independence. He was first appointed in the Auditor's office April 30, 1887, and rose rapidly in rank until he resigned, July 1, 1898, to enter the military service in the war with Spain. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the summer of 1898, and was assigned to the 4th Regiment, U.S.V.I. (Immunes), then at Camp Cobb, near Fredericksburg, Va. He went with the regiment to Cuba, where he was shortly afterward commissioned captain of Company H. There he contracted fever, resulting in complications from which he has never since been free. He was well liked by the men in his command and those with whom he was associated, a record that followed him to the Department. When his regiment was mustered out at Fredericksburg, June, 1899, he returned to the Auditor's Office. Captain Lipscomb was a member of Pentalfa Masonic Lodge, No. 194, of Maryland.

Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, Governor of Gibraltar, died Aug. 30, 1910, at Tenby, South Wales, while on leave. He had been in poor health for some time. Sir Frederick was a distinguished soldier. He served in the Kaffir war of 1878 and was mentioned in despatches. He saw considerable service in the Zulu war of 1879, and took part in the Bechuanaland expedition of 1884-5, being honorably mentioned in despatches. During the Boer war, 1899 to 1902, he had an important duty, commanding the lines of communication. At the close of the war he was made G.C.M.G., receiving a medal with two clasps. Sir Frederick was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in 1905, succeeding Sir George White, the hero of the siege of Ladysmith. Sir Frederick was born in 1844.

Lieut. Charles A. Bradbury, U.S.N., retired, who died at Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 26, 1910, was a native of Vermont, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1869. He served in the Sabine, 1869-70; in the Worcester, of the North Atlantic Station, 1871-2, and in the coast survey, 1873-6. He was in the Despatch, on special service in Europe, 1877-79, and was subsequently on duty in the Constellation, St. Mary's, Bureau of Ordnance, Yorktown, Portsmouth and Alliance to June, 1896, when he went under medical treatment. He was retired for disability incident to the Service in September, 1896.

Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., retired, died at Norfolk, Va., at 5:30 a.m., Aug. 26, 1910. He was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1850, and entered the naval service as a midshipman June 25, 1868, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1872. He was promoted to ensign July 15, 1873; master Dec. 11, 1877; lieutenant Nov. 3, 1884, serving in this grade during the Spanish-American War as inspector of equipment at Newport News, Va. He was promoted to lieutenant commander

March 3, 1899; commander April 29, 1902. His most important service in the last named grade was as follows: Command of U.S.S. Monadnock July, 1902, to October, 1902; duty at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., September, 1903, to October, 1904; in command of U.S.S. Arkansas October, 1904, to November, 1906; on general court-martial duty, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from November, 1906, to November, 1907, attaining the rank of captain while on that duty Dec. 11, 1906. He was transferred to the retired list June 30, 1907, with the rank of commodore, on the recommendation of the Board of Rear Admirals.

The remains of Chief Engineer Galt were on Aug. 28 laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery, Norfolk, Va., with full military honors. Officers of the Navy and Army were in attendance, and a large delegation from the Norfolk Business Men's Association also attended the funeral.

Mrs. Newton, widow of the late George Newton, died at her home in Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 23, after a prolonged illness. Mrs. Newton was formerly Miss Celeste Loyall, sister of the wife of Admiral Farragut, U.S.N.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FREELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The notice, in a recent issue of your paper, of the death of Capt. Harry Freeland, U.S.A., retired, will bring a feeling of deep sadness to the many friends of that talented officer.

Possessed of a brilliant mind, a forceful character, a large fund of common sense and soldierly qualities of a high order, he gave promise of a distinguished career in his chosen profession. He was stricken in his prime by an incurable disease, and for the past eight years, while confined to his chair, he has faced the inevitable with a serene courage characteristic of the man.

His genial temperament and generous disposition, his keen sense of humor and clear intelligence, which estimated at their true value all forms of cant and hypocrisy, his unquestioned honesty of opinion and purpose and his thorough reliability under all conditions combined to form a character which attracted the warm friendship of all who knew him well.

The Government has been served by no finer man or better soldier than "Oscar" Freeland.

OLD FRIEND.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie are registered at the Lafayette, Portland, Me.

Lieut. H. M. Rimmer, Phil. Scouts, returning to the United States on leave via Europe, will sail from Manila Sept. 5, 1910.

Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired, who, with his wife, has been spending several weeks at Atlantic City, N.J., is now in Washington, D.C., where his address is 2604 Connecticut avenue.

Gen. James Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was among the guests at a dinner at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 26, given by Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, of New York, in observance of her eighty-third birthday.

Miss Florence Stewart, daughter of Col. W. F. Stewart, U.S.A., has returned to her home, 1750 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., after a month's visit with Mrs. William C. Davis at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, Mass.

A number of paintings by Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., are now on exhibition at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I., and afford an excellent opportunity for lovers of art to see pictures well worth the sail across the bay.

Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark and son, Jocelyn, are at Asbury Park, after a summer spent on Lake George. The latter part of September they will join Captain Clark, 14th U.S. Inf., who is camping at Center Moriches, Long Island.

Mrs. H. H. Christy and three daughters, after spending a year in South Africa, are visiting friends in Brussels. Until her return to America in October Mrs. Christy's address will be care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

Mrs. James B. Hutchinson, wife of Capt. James B. Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., was successfully operated upon at the McKinley Hospital, Columbus, Miss., on Aug. 24, by Dr. W. R. McKinley. She is resting well. Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson returned from the Philippines in June.

Surg. James F. Leys, U.S.N., while attending the London School for Tropical Medicine recently, acquired some information on the Swedish system of physical education in its application to the British naval service. He has made a report on the subject to Surgeon General Stokes. The system has been adopted by several European countries.

Lieut. William S. Wood, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Wood were registered at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone, Aug. 22, being en route to the station of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., via Panama and San Francisco. They sailed for the latter place Aug. 24, and will spend a month or more there with Mrs. Wood's parents, Major George Bell, jr., I.G., and Mrs. Bell.

Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., retired, was at last accounts in Lincoln, Neb., where he expected to remain until after Sept. 15. Until that date his address will be care C. E. Yates, 720 South Sixteenth street, Lincoln, Neb. General Dudley reached Lincoln Aug. 24, after spending some pleasant days in Pentwater, Mich., at the summer cottage of his cousin, Hon. R. M. Montgomery, the recently appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Customs Court of Appeal, and at Grand Rapids, Mich., with Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, U.S.A., and friends, who started Aug. 25 on an auto tour East through the Berkshires and to Boston and its vicinity.

A young woman by the name of Vera Fitch, who was said to be the daughter of the late "Col. Henry S. Fitch, U.S.A.," shot herself in a fit of despondency at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on the night of Aug. 29, and surgeons at the Flower Hospital, where she was taken, say the shot will be fatal. There was no "Col. Henry S. Fitch" ever in the Army. There was a Capt. Henry S. Fitch, who was honorably mustered out of the 2d Illinois Volunteers in July, 1848, and who also served as captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers in the Civil War. He resigned from the Volunteer Service in January, 1865, and died May 23, 1871.

Lieut. C. F. Snow, U.S.S., retired, is now located at the corner of Pleasant and Central streets, Nahant, Mass.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders, with Mrs. Metcalf has been at Del Monte, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Cowles, 4th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, Noble Harwood Cowles, on Aug. 26, 1910.

A son, Louis Garner Elser, was born to the wife of Lieut. M. A. Elser, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort George Wright, Wash., Aug. 7, 1910.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry du R. Phelan, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort de Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert, Fort D. A. Russell, will leave for their ranch on Big Wind River, Wyo., Sept. 1, and expect to be away two months.

Mrs. John T. Rowe, wife of Lieut. John T. Rowe, Coast Art., U.S.A., now stationed in Boston, will spend September with friends in Virginia.

Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., and family have left Paso Robles Hot Springs, and will be for some weeks at the Hotel Hollywood, Hollywood, Cal.

Rear Admiral John B. Milton, U.S.N., gave a luncheon in his official residence on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., Aug. 23, in honor of Admiral de Castries and the officers of the French cruiser Montcalm.

Col. W. R. Hamilton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hamilton are at the New Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo., and will return to their home in the Warwick Court apartments, St. Louis, Mo., the last part of September.

Mrs. Frank Thomas Woodbury is at the National Park, at the Belton Chalet, Belton, Mont., which is the railway station for Lake McDonald, Glacier Park, while Major Woodbury, M.C., is in the Park with the 2d Infantry on fire duty.

Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin, wife of Ensign Donavin, U.S.N., has returned to San Diego, Cal., after a short visit to San Francisco. Ensign and Mrs. Donavin will go North again in September for the wedding of Miss Elsa Draper and Midshipman J. L. Kauffman, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, U.S.N., the new ordnance officer at Mare Island, Cal., arrived there Aug. 24, to relieve Capt. A. W. Dodd, U.S.N. Lieutenant Commander Ellis has patented and perfected a self-scoring target, which is soon to be placed on the market.

Capt. Frank H. Bailey, U.S.N., is gradually regaining his health and strength from an operation he underwent recently at the Naval Medical School Hospital, in Washington, D.C. It may be several weeks before he is able to return to duty at the New York Navy Yard, it is thought.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., Aid of Inspection to Secretary of the Navy Meyer, arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Aug. 22, from Bremerton, to spend a few days visiting the different yard shops and plants. While at Mare Island Rear Admiral Ward was the guest of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., the commandant.

Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d U.S. Inf., and wife, of Fort McIntosh, were at the Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 28, having visited many foreign countries, the opportunity being presented during the time Lieutenant Noble was on foreign service. They visited interesting places in China and Japan, and also traveled over Europe and portions of Africa.

Lieut. E. C. Ecker, U.S.A., retired, on Aug. 4 accepted the position as superintendent of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway, the combined freight and passenger division of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieutenant Ecker was in 1908 retired from active service in the U.S. Army, having previously served in the 5th and 9th Regiments of Infantry.

Major Gen. Robert S. Baden-Powell, of the British army, opened the National Exhibition at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30, and delivered an address before 50,000 persons, in which he urged the unity of all the English-speaking races in the interests of peace and progress. He received an enthusiastic reception, and a feature of the day's events was a review on the exhibition grounds of 2,500 Boy Scouts.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U.S.V., who resides in Portland, Me., and has for years been the U.S. naval officer at that port, is well known to the veteran soldiers of Vermont as the able commander of a division in the 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. A few days ago the General entertained most royally a few of his Army friends and their ladies at Brunswick. General Chamberlain is eighty-one years of age and bears his years and honors well.

Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., who has been under treatment at Mare Island, Cal., has been surveyed for tuberculosis, contracted after a long tour of duty in the Philippines, and has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Colo. Mrs. Brewster and child will be with him until the cold weather, when they will go East on a visit to Mrs. Brewster's father, Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, U.S.N., retired, and to her aunt, Mrs. P. F. Harrington.

Gen. Yihsan Bang Wang, of the Chinese army, arrived at New York city Aug. 27 on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria on his way back to his native country. General Wang has been on the Continent as a special envoy from Tai Hung Tso, the Prince Regent of China, for several months. His mission has been to make formal announcement to the Czar of Russia and the governments of the various European countries of the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China.

The state of Indiana has just finished the erection of a handsome monument on Antietam battlefield in memory of the Union soldiers of Indiana who fell in the sanguinary battle of Antietam, nearly forty-eight years ago. The monument is made of Barre, Vt., granite, and stands fifty feet high, is twenty-eight feet square at the base and has a curbing 100 feet square. The shaft cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. It will be dedicated with interesting ceremonies on Sept. 17, the anniversary of the battle.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was seriously hurt Aug. 30 while inspecting a new office building at Nanticoke, Pa. He was removed to the Nanticoke Hospital, suffering from a fractured rib and shock. General Dougherty tripped on a loose board on the first floor of the building and was precipitated into the cellar. The distance was only a few feet, but he struck on a solid floor of rock. Soon after being taken to the hospital he recovered consciousness. At his request Mrs. Dougherty was sent for.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. O. H. Schrader, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1910.

A son, James Atkinson Campbell, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. A. Campbell, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29.

Second Lieut. Philip Remington, 22d U.S. Inf., reported for duty with his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 26.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs, wife of Captain Burroughs, 2d U.S. Cav., is ill in the Division Hospital, Manila, from nervous breakdown.

Major Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and wife have located at 478 Holly avenue, St. Paul, Minn., where they will reside for the winter.

Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., is spending a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Chase at Miramar, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

A daughter, Olive Martha Bishop, was born to the wife of Capt. William T. Bishop, late U.S.V., and granddaughter to Col. John S. Bishop, major U.S.A., retired.

Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy, 17th U.S. Inf., and their daughter, Evelyn, have returned to Fort Leavenworth after a month's vacation spent at Denver and the mountains of Colorado.

Mrs. E. E. Hatch has gone to San Antonio, Tex., to be with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Spring, at their country home, Fieldstone Farm, while Major Hatch is at maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d U.S. Cav., has reported for duty with his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., after an absence of some time on detail as instructor in the line school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., has departed from Fort Adams, R.I., for Fort Monroe, and before leaving he was tendered a series of farewell dinners. Mrs. Phipps is at the Meunchinger-King cottage, Newport, R.I., until October.

Second Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d U.S. Inf., has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from Leon Springs reservation and maneuver ground, suffering from a sprained ankle received during the exercises at the camp of instruction.

Mrs. W. L. Finley and her two sons left San Francisco Aug. 26 for Conshohocken, Pa., where Mrs. Finley will visit relatives until Colonel Finley's return from the Philippines. The boys enter the Pennsylvania Military College Sept. 21.

When ex-President Roosevelt arrived at Cheyenne, Wyo., a few days since, in a special train, U.S. troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, were lined up to receive him.

Guy Mayes, of Roswell, N.M., an honor graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute, was before a board of medical officers of the Army at Fort Sam Houston Aug. 27, undergoing a physical examination to determine his fitness for an appointment as second lieutenant in the Service.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Miss Helen M. Gould by the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey. This institution, which is under the control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for years has been befriended by Miss Gould.

Miss Ruth Halford, who has been spending the summer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with her brother, Capt. Frank Halford, U.S.M.C., has been the guest for a few days of Mrs. George Y. Wheeler, of Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C. Miss Halford returned to Brooklyn the latter part of the week, to remain there until late in October.

Some sixty foreign army officers have received permits to witness the coming German maneuvers. Capt. Samuel G. Shurtle, U.S.A., American Military Attaché, will be present in his official capacity, and the other officers of the U.S. Army who will attend unofficially as guests are Major Frederick S. Foltz, Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Capt. Berkeley Enoch and Capt. Arthur L. Conger.

Lawrence L. Gillespie, son of Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, gave a bachelor dinner at the Union Club, New York city, Aug. 31, his guests being Henry T. Peters, William Rhineland Stewart, jr., John W. Prentiss, J. Stewart Barney, W. Forbes Morgan, jr., James Laurens Van Allen and his brother Robert McC. Gillespie, who will assist him at his marriage to Miss Irene Sherman on Sept. 8 at the Newport cottage of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been spending a part of his leave with his wife and son at Fairview, N.H., a beautiful spot in the Pemigewasset Valley, among the Franconia Mountains. On Saturday, Aug. 28, he and his son climbed Mount Liberty, 4,500 feet high, at whose base is situated that most remarkable natural freak, "The Flume," and only five miles from "The Profile House" and the "great stone face." He expects to reach Fort Hancock about the middle of September.

Three officers of the Medical Corps of the Army, stationed in Washington, D.C., have been detailed to act as judges of the Inter-Coal Company competition in the application of first aid to the injured, to be held Sept. 17 at Scranton, Pa., under the auspices of the National Red Cross. They are Major Charles Lynch and Capt. Matthew A. Delaney and Howard H. Bailey. Railway companies and other corporations employing large numbers of men propose to introduce the system of first aid to the injured.

Bernard R. Peyton, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in June and was compelled to resign his commission as midshipman because of habitual sickness, was designated by the War Department on Aug. 31 for appointment as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. As a Naval Academy graduate, the mental examination will be waived, but Mr. Peyton will have to take the Army entrance physical examination. He served for two months on the Montana, when he was compelled to give up life aboard ship.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and formerly chaplain at West Point, N.Y., with Mrs. Shipman will return to town Sept. 3. Their summer was spent in part at Southampton, L.I., and with Mrs. Shipman's grandmother, Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, at Narragansett Pier. They also visited with friends at Newport. Recently they have been with Mrs. Allen on her houseboat on the St. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. Shipman's parents, will be for part of the autumn at their Tuxedo place, and will go later to their Washington residence.

Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., will spend the fall and winter in the West and California.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U.S.N., retired, was the guest of Mr. Richard D. Derby at Newport, R.I., Sept. 1.

Miss Dorothy Langfitt, daughter of Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., is spending several weeks in Bridgeport, Conn.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Connecticut, in Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Burwell, widow of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., is spending some time at the Old Sweet Springs, W. Va.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, left Bar Harbor, Me., on Sept. 1, for a business trip to Washington and New York.

Mrs. Gibson, widow of the late Comdr. John Gibson, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, on a visit to Commander Gibson's relatives in Kentucky.

Acting Asst. Surg. O. J. Miller, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., to report for examination for promotion.

Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chaney have arrived at their station at Iloilo, P.I., after a four months' leave spent in Europe and India.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., is the guest of the Misses Downing, of New York, at their cottage at Prouts Neck, Me.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. L. Jacoby, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Newport, R.I., has been detached from duty there, to report for examination for promotion.

Capt. Dickinson Hall, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hall have leased an apartment at the Cordova, in Washington, D.C., for the winter, and will take possession early in the autumn.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Capt. James P. Parker, U.S.N., attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Mrs. Margaret Parker are spending some time at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

Mrs. Leary, wife of Lieut. H. F. Leary, U.S.N., and her young son will spend September with Comdr. and Mrs. T. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., at the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. T. J. J. See, wife of Professor See, U.S.N., underwent a capital operation in one of the San Francisco hospitals a few days since, and is reported to be on the rapid road to recovery.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., have taken for the coming season the house in O street, near Dupon Circle, Washington, D.C., formerly occupied by the Nicaraguan Legation.

Miss Alice W. Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry Fitch, U.S.N., at Bay Head, N.J.

Mrs. Hardeman Brumby, wife of Lieutenant Commander Brumby, U.S.N., and small daughter have arrived at Willoughby Beach, Va., from Provincetown, Mass., to spend several weeks.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, returned Friday, Sept. 2, from a tour of inspection of the New York Naval Station and the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., who has occupied a cottage at Chevy Chase, Md., all summer, left with her two children and nurse Sept. 1 for Atlantic City, N.J., to spend a month.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Ensign Frederick T. Stevenson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, has left Jamestown, R.I., and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Hoopes, at Highland Farm, Westchester, Pa.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to attend the Harvard-Boston aero meet as an observer. Major Squier is Acting Chief Signal Officer. He made several aeroplane flights with Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va., in 1908.

Mrs. Constantine Chase, widow of the late Colonel Chase, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Ralston, wife of Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, D.C., and are at the Cordova, Florida avenue and Twentieth street.

Mrs. Brittain, wife of Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain, U.S.N., is reported seriously ill at her father's home, near Richmond, Ky. This is the eighth week of her illness from typhoid fever, followed by complications. Commander Brittain is with her.

Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Capt. S. G. Jones, 11th U.S. Cav., will spend the months of September and October at Hotel Ben Grosvenor, Pomfret Center, Conn., where she will be joined by her sister, Baroness Moncheur, and children, from Constantinople.

Miss Miriam Eastman, daughter of the late Comdr. Henderson Eastman, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., after a visit of several weeks to the Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller at Bar Harbor, Me., and Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth at Rockport, Me.

Paymtr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., recently detached from the U.S.S. Panther, is with his parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., at Chevy Chase, Md. Paymaster Williamson's marriage to Miss Eleanor H. Whitham, of Germantown, Pa., will take place Oct. 8.

On July 18 last General Pershing, Governor of the Moro Province, Philippines, appointed Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Acting J.A., U.S.A., prosecuting attorney for the Moro Province. Captain Ansell is the first officer of the Army to hold the office, the duties of which consist principally in the prosecution before the civil courts of all crimes committed in that province. The position is both important and difficult.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., entertained at their cottage at Chevy Chase, Md., Saturday, Aug. 27, at a buffet supper. Among those present were Mrs. Cone, wife of Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., Mrs. Dillen, wife of Lieut. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N.; Comdr. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., Miss Sarah Parker, daughter of the late Admiral Foxhall Parker, U.S.N., and Dr. Henry P. Parker.

"Ridgway is honored at the present time by having as a guest Rear Admiral J. H. Gillis, U.S.N., of Malbourn Beach, Fla., who, with his wife, arrived in this city Aug. 26 for a visit," says the Ridgway (Pa.) Democrat. "Admiral Gillis has sailed the high seas for many years for the United States naval department, and is capable of relating many stories of unusual interest. He has

retired now, however, and is viewing the land after his long life on water. The couple will be registered at the Bogert House during their stay in Ridgway."

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 3d U.S. Field Art., was at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 27, from Leon Springs on post exchange business. Chaplain Perry, in addition to his duties as chaplain of the regiment, has charge of the post exchanges and the completion of the gift chapel. "In addition to the exchanges, we operate a moving picture show on the reservation," said Chaplain Perry. "The moving picture show is under the direction of Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav., and is well patronized. The maneuvers are a success in every way, and considering the large number of men out there the accidents are few and far between, and the general health is good."

"Lieut. Robert L. Eldridge, 'U.S.A., retired,' is advertised to appear in a 'polite vaudeville' theater at Washington, D.C. By the advance agent's notice appearing in the Washington papers 'Lieutenant' Eldridge has been through all of the Philippine campaigns and has seen more active service than any officer in the Army since the Civil War. He is also an entertaining chap, this 'Lieutenant' Eldridge, according to the advance notices of his turn. As far as the records show there never was a Robert L. Eldridge in the Regular Service, either as an officer or an enlisted man. In some states Mr. Eldridge could be prosecuted for attempting this fraud upon the public. There is no law in the District of Columbia to cover his case, but he will be in danger if he poses as an Army officer in every town on the vaudeville circuit on which he is traveling. There was an Eldridge who was discharged in 1815, another who resigned in 1864, two who were killed in action and one who died in 1882.

Comdr. C. D. Roper, of the British navy, who has been detailed to the new Canadian Naval Department by the British government at its solicitation to advise as to the establishment of Canada's navy and the construction of vessels, left Quebec, Canada, Aug. 28, for Ottawa. He will devote two years to his work. The idea was to have Canadians man the warships, but this course is not possible just now. One of the vessels, loaned by the British government, has just left England for Canada. The crew is British, but the men will be replaced by Canadians as soon as possible. Canadians will be trained on board the Niobe and Rainbow, the two vessels loaned by Great Britain, and it will be their only training until the naval college is built at Halifax.

It is the belief of the census officers now that the population of the United States, including the insular possessions, will approximate 100,000,000, including the Philippines. It is expected that the tabulation will be completed by November 15, and immediately afterward the population of the country will be announced.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

In our issue of Aug. 27, page 1546, we gave the scores of all the teams in the National Team Match, and also the names of the prize-winners in the National Individual Match and the National Revolver Match.

It has been stated that the rifle team of the New Jersey National Guard made the biggest drop in actual shooting during the National Team Match at Camp Perry, O., falling from No. 21 in 1909 to No. 40 in 1910. This statement is wrong for New Jersey; in the shooting in 1910 stands No. 20 among the competing teams, while in 1909 it stood 21. At the end of the first day's shooting New Jersey stood No. 14, and at the end of the second and third days' contests it stood No. 20.

Below we give the complete list of the competitors in the Individual and the Revolver Matches, with their scores:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.									
No.	Name	SK.	R.F.	200	600	1000	Tl.		
1.	Sgt. S. Clark, 2d Inf.	97	45	41	43	43	274		
2.	Capt. F. H. Heidenreich, D.O.	97	44	44	49	38	272		
3.	Cpl. H. L. Adams, 15th U.S. Cav.	100	44	40	46	40	270		
4.	Midan. W. W. Smith, U.S.N.	97	50	42	42	37	268		
5.	Midan. R. E. Kerr, U.S.N.A.	96	45	41	47	39	268		
6.	Corpl. E. E. Elmer, U.S.M.C.	90	49	42	46	41	268		
7.	1st Sgt. Stadie, 30th U.S. Inf.	99	49	43	44	32	267		
8.	Cpl. G. W. Farnham, U.S.M.C.	91	50	45	47	33	266		
9.	Pvt. F. Nagler, 1st Wis. Cav.	92	45	41	48	39	265		
10.	Sgt. M. Klein, 15th U.S. Cav.	89	45	41	46	44	265		
11.	Midan. W. Smith, U.S.N.	97	42	41	44	40	264		
12.	Q.M. Sgt. Bailey, 3d Wis. Inf.	96	46	40	45	37	264		
13.	Sgt. Maj. Davis, 2d W. Va. Inf.	88	49	42	44	31	264		
14.	Ensign T. Thompson, Jr., U.S.N.	82	48	42	44	48	264		
15.	Capt. Wheelock, 16th Pa. Inf.	96	50	37	44	36	263		
16.	2d Lt. Harkins, 1st Del. Inf.	96	46	37	45	38	262		
17.	Sgt. W. T. Fragner, U.S.M.C.	87	46	42	46	40	261		
18.	2d Lt. Hodges, 13th U.S. Inf.	86	50	44	46	35	261		
19.	Cpl. E. Garner, 15th U.S. Inf.	90	48	43	44	35	260		
20.	Col. Sgt. Jeffs, 6th Mass. Inf.	88	49	42	43	38	260		
21.	Sgt. J. Collins, 1st Md. Inf.	98	43	42	43	33	259		
22.	1st Lt. C. L. Pool, O.D. Tex.	90	46	44	49	30	259		
23.	1st Lt. Briggs, 29th U.S. Inf.	85	48	42	45	39	259		
24.	Corpl. J. L. Renew, U.S.M.C.	85	45	44	45	40	259		
25.	Sgt. C. E. Puffy, 1st O. Inf.	84	44	43	48	40	259		
26.	Col. Sgt. Behnken, 3d Wis. Inf.	83	47	44	47	38	259		
27.	1st Lt. W. Conboy, 3d Mich. Inf.	88	43	42	44	41	258		
28.	Bin. Sgt. Maj. Samworth, 1st Del.	87	44	40	43	257			
29.	Pvt. R. H. Clousier, 1st D.C. Inf.	84	48	41	48	36	257		
30.	Pvt. Van Amburg, 2d Mass. Inf.	80	45	44	50	38	257		
31.	Lt. Col. Winder, Div. Staff, O.	78	49	41	47	42	257		
32.	Capt. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf.	97	43	42	43	31	256		
33.	Sgt. E. Miller, 1st Ohio Inf.	89	43	39	48	37	256		
34.	Maj. Phillips, Brig. Staff, Mich.	97	35	40	47	36	255		
35.	Midan. E. L. Woodside, U.S.N.A.	92	46	42	38	37	255		
36.	Corpl. Higginbotham, U.S.M.C.	89	45	43	46	32	255		

High score in rapid fire, 2d Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 13th U.S. Inf.—score, 50.

High score in slow fire, Ensign Thaddeus Thompson, Jr., U.S.N.—score, 134.

High score in skirmish, Corpl. Harry L. Adams, Troop C, 15th U.S. Cav.—score, 100.

REVOLVER MATCH.									
No.	Name	75	25	50	15	25	Tl.		
1.	Capt. J. P. Hopkins, U.S.A.	78	85	76	90	80	491		
2.	Pvt. R. B. Dennis, Ohio Cav.	67	90	82	87	92	418		
3.	Corpl. F. T. Coffin, Colo. Cav.	70	93	66	93	83	405		
4.	Sgt. Maj. G. C. Oleott, 1st Mo. Inf.	57	95	79	85	87	403		
5.	1st Lt. Snyder, 17th U.S. Inf.	69	90	70	91	77	397		
6.	Pvt. L. Lyon, Colo. Cav.	66	96	68	91	75	396		
7.	Capt. A. C. Nissen, U.S.A.	58	91	76	86	82	393		
8.	Pvt. J. H. Snook, Ohio Cav.	61	92	69	90	79	391		
9.	2d Lt. C. L. Sturdevant, U.S.A.	56	85	76	89	84	390		
10.	Cook A. Smith, Colo. Cav.	55	94	68	83	84	387		
11.	Major S. J. Fort, O.D., Md.	65	91	68	83	79	386		
12.	1st Sgt. Stadie, 30th U.S. Inf.	57	90	65	95	78	385		
13.	1st Lieut. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav.	62	85	74	84	80	385		
14.	2d Lieut. Brant, 9th U.S. Cav.	59	86	59	87	83	384		
15.	1st Lieut. Hunter, 26th U.S. Inf.	46	92	69	90	79	383		
16.	1st Sgt. W. H. Spencer, 1st Mo. Inf.	50	90	68	83	84	381		
17.	Sgt. J. Grabenetz, 4th U.S. Cav.	69	85	64	79	81	378		
18.	C. O. Orr, Altan Rifle Club.	64	91	71	87	65	378		
19.	Turret Capt. N. Drustrop, U.S.N.	71	82	61	88	74	376		
20.	Corpl. McCutcheon, Colo. Cav.	57	95	60	89	74	375		

High score, slow fire, Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, U.S.A., 73.

High score, timed fire, Sergt. Major George C. Oleott, 1st Mo. Inf., 174.

High score, rapid fire, Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, U.S.A., 185.

SEA GIRT SHOOTING.

The annual shooting tournament of the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Rifle Associations began at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 1, in a drizzling rain, which hampered the riflemen. A team from the 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., won the Columbia trophy in the opening match. The winning score was 1,039, with the 2d Regiment, of Trenton, a close second, with 1,034. The winning team left the 600-yard stage with a lead of only three points, and won by a lead of five points.

Other competing teams scored as follows: 5th, of Paterson, third, with 1,017; 3d, of Camden, fourth, 999; 1st, of Newark, fifth, 976; 2d Troop, of Red Bank, sixth, 940.

Two matches had to be postponed on account of the rain. They were the Keystone long range match at 800 yards and the New Jersey Rifle Association match at 600 yards.

THE ARMY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 2, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Dix arrived Sept. 1, three casualties.

Transport Sheridan arrived Sept. 1, 17 officers, 51 casualties.

DUVALL.

S.O. AUG. 31, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of the Columbia and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as acting judge advocate of that department.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., now at Fort Des Moines, Ia., will join troop at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

1st Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., will report in person to the commanding officer, Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment.

G.O. 149, JULY 30, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Section 7, Par. 1, G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

7. Arms and equipments for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps:

- (a) For each enlisted man—
 - 1 waist belt, 1 haversack (if dismounted), 1 set blanket-roll straps (if dismounted), 1 first aid packet (Med. Dept.), 1 pouch for first aid packet, 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap (if mounted), 2 spurs (if mounted), 2 spur straps (if mounted), 2 canteen-haversack straps (if dismounted), 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon, 1 Hospital Corps knife, 1 Hospital Corps knife scabbard, 1 shelter tent, half (Q.M.D.), 1 shelter tent pole (Q.M.D.), 5 shelter tent pins (Q.M.D.).
 - (b) For each private, first class, each private, and each acting cook in addition to (a)—
 - 1 Hospital Corps pouch or orderly pouch.
 - (c) For each non-commissioned officer in addition to (a)—
 - 1 emergency case, 1 emergency-case strap.

II. 1. The following instructions pertaining to machine-gun platoons and provisional machine-gun troops of regiments of Cavalry are published:

a. In order to provide a machine-gun platoon for one squadron of each regiment of Cavalry, an additional strength of 4 corporals and 20 privates, instead of the present additional strength of 3 corporals and 18 privates, will be assigned to each regiment of Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1, 1911, such additional strength to be distributed among the four troops constituting the squadron to which the machine-gun platoon belongs by giving to each of these troops 1 corporal and 5 privates.

b. After Jan. 1, 1911, the enlisted personnel of the machine-gun platoon of each regiment of Cavalry will consist of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 20 privates, the sergeants to be provided for by detailing 1 sergeant from each of two troops for which an additional corporal is authorized, leaving on duty with each of those troops the additional corporal.

c. The organization of provisional machine-gun troops will remain, until further orders, as provided for in Par. 25, Field Service Regulations, 1910.

d. The arms and equipment of members of machine-gun platoons of regiments of Cavalry will remain as prescribed in existing orders, and the arms and equipment of members of provisional machine-gun troops will be the same as for members of machine-gun platoons, and, in addition thereto, provisional machine-gun troops, when organized, will be supplied with ten service rifles to be carried by members of the troop to be designated by the commanding officer of the provisional machine-gun troop, and with three field glasses Type C and six field glasses Type A, Signal Corps.

e. Troop D, 14th Cav., will be retained, until further orders, as a provisional machine-gun troop under its present organization, for the purpose of conducting such experiments with respect to organization and equipment as may be found necessary.

2. So much of the provisions of any order or circular heretofore issued as is in conflict with the provisions of this order is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 153, AUG. 4, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. of which Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., was president, and Major Blanton Winslow, J.A., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Robert H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., which we have noted in a previous issue. The charges were as follows:

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II.—Disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War.

Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge IV.—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War.

There were seventeen specifications under the first charge, nine under the second, five under the third and one under the fourth.

In general the specifications were that Captain Peck behaved himself with disrespect toward his C.O., Major E. F. Taggart, 24th U.S. Inf., on a number of occasions, that he made scandalous statements about the Major's private life in the presence of brother officers, of enlisted men and of civilians, that when charges and counter-charges were formally preferred he endeavored to obtain evidence against his superior by threatening an enlisted man, and that he also threatened a woman out of town if she refused to testify for him.

He was found guilty of all four charges and was sentenced to dismissal, the sentence being approved and confirmed on July 28, to take effect from Aug. 4, 1910.

G.O. 155,

possession intoxicating liquor at West Point, N.Y., about June 11, 1910.

Specification 3 alleged that Cadet Blunt did drink intoxicating liquor at West Point, N.Y., about June 11, 1910.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Findings.—Of the first, second and third specifications, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

Action.—The record of trial in the case of Cadet Pvt. Wilfrid M. Blunt, 1st Class, U.S.M.A., having been submitted to the President, he directs that the sentence imposed be confirmed, but commuted so as to require Cadet Blunt to be confined to his company street until the close of the encampment and thereafter to the area of the barracks and the gymnasium until March 31, 1911, and to walk, armed and equipped as a soldier, in the area of the barracks from 4 o'clock p.m. until parade every Wednesday, and from 2 o'clock p.m. until parade on every Saturday during the same period.

Cadet Pvt. Bethel W. Simpson and Cadet Pvt. Harry James Keeley, 1st Class, U.S.M.A.

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Par. 132, Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification.—"In that Cadet Privates Simpson and Keeley did drink intoxicating liquor at West Point, N.Y., about June 11, 1910."

Cadet Pvt. Charles Laurence Byrne, 1st Class, U.S.M.A.

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Par. 132, Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification.—"In that Cadet Private Byrne, 1st Class, then 2d Class, U.S.M.A., did drink intoxicating liquor at West Point, N.Y., about June 11, 1910."

Charge II.—"Neglect of duty as room orderly, contrary to Par. 249, Regulations for the U.S.M.A., in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification.—"In that Cadet Private Byrne, 1st Class, then 2d Class, being room orderly, did permit the introduction of intoxicating liquor into his room and the same to be drunk by cadets therein. This at West Point, N.Y., about June 11, 1910."

The pleas in these three cases were "Not guilty," and the findings "Guilty." The sentence and the action of the President in each case were the same as in the case of Cadet Blunt.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 165, AUG. 27, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered: Headquarters and band, 1st Cav.; headquarters, 2d Squadron; Troops E, F, G, and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters and band, to Boise Barracks, Idaho, not later than Oct. 1, 1910.

Headquarters, 2d Squadron, Troops E, F, G, and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in time to arrive there not later than Oct. 1, 1910.

The C.O., Fort Yellowstone, will send a detachment of one officer and thirty enlisted men of the 5th Cavalry to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for the purpose of taking over the horses of Troops E, F, G, and H, 1st Cav., prior to the departure of those troops from that post. The horses, in charge of the detachment, will then be shipped to Seattle, Wash., and will be shipped to Honolulu, H.T., in charge of the detachment on the first transport carrying animals from Seattle to Honolulu. Upon arrival at the latter place the horses will be assigned to the 5th Cavalry, and the detachment will be reported to the C.O. of that regiment for duty.

Headquarters, 2d Squadron, and Troops E, F, and G, 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Honolulu, Hawaii, on the transport sailing from San Francisco, on Oct. 5, 1910. Upon arrival at Honolulu the organizations named will proceed to Schofield Barracks, Island of Oahu, for station. Arrangements will be made by department commanders concerned for the necessary sanitary troops to accompany the organizations. The horses belonging to the organizations of the 5th Cavalry herein mentioned will be left at Fort Yellowstone and Fort Duchesne for assignment to the organizations of the 1st Cavalry that are to take stations at those posts.

Troop M, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for station, in time to arrive there not later than Sept. 25, 1910.

As many of the horses now assigned to Troop M, 1st Cav., as may be necessary, will be selected by lot, will be retained at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to complete the mounting of the troops of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cav. The remainder of the horses of Troop M, 1st Cav., will be shipped to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the use of the 2d Squadron, 1st Cav.

Troop K, 1st Cav., upon completion of duty in the Yosemite National Park, Cal., will be relieved from duty in the Department of California and will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for station, accompanied by the horses now assigned to the troop.

The additional strength of 2 corporals and 33 privates for one troop of Cavalry while stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah, authorized by G.O. No. 61, W.D., March 27, 1909, as amended, will be transferred by the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, to Troop M, 1st Cav.

The additional strength of 2 corporals and 33 privates each for three troops of Cavalry when stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be transferred to the 2d Squadron, of the 1st Cavalry by the commanding general, Department of Dakota, who will reduce, or otherwise dispose of one of the corporals and assign the remaining five to the troops of the squadron in such manner as will not give to any of them a greater number of corporals than eight.

Upon the departure of the organizations of the 1st Cavalry from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., that post will be turned over to caretakers to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES AT FORT MYER.

G.O. 39, AUG. 30, 1910, FORT MYER, VA.

Pursuant to the provisions of G.O. No. 148, W.D., 1910, the following is published for the information and guidance of all officers on duty at this post:

1.—Officers will keep themselves at all times in fit physical condition to perform active duty with troops under war conditions, and for this purpose regular and systematic physical exercise is required of them throughout the year.

2.—Such exercise will consist of riding on horseback, walking, running, tennis, golf, polo, baseball, football, rowing, swimming, skating, bowling, dancing, bicycle riding, exercises developing skill and grace in handling the different Service arms, simulated firings with the rifle and pistol, calisthenics (systematic arrangement of the exercises indicated in examination of recruits, G.O. No. 66, W.D., 1910, is suggested), or any other recognized form of indoor and outdoor sports involving a reasonable amount of physical exertion.

3.—The standard will be one hour's riding at the rate of six miles or one hour's walking at the rate of three miles, each day (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays). The standard may be substituted in part or whole by an equivalent of any of the other forms of exercise named in Par. 2 of this order. Exercise will be taken in addition to the regular and special drills, equitation classes, tactical rides, target practice, etc., when the latter do not afford an equivalent to the standard.

4.—As far as practicable the exercise will be taken in the open air, should be performed with vigor and alacrity and with an endeavor to make such exercise a pleasure as well as a duty. Walking to and from duties at post should be with proper military carriage and approximately at the regulation pace.

5.—Special instructions will be given when it is considered by the commanding officer that an officer is not taking sufficient exercise or when the exercise prescribed is either insufficient or excessive in any particular case.

Officers may be subjected at any time to a physical test conducted under the supervision of, and in such manner as may be prescribed by, the commanding officer.

6.—The foregoing instructions are extended to include all post, regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff officers and all other enlisted men not attending daily drills.

By order of Colonel Garrard:
(Sgd.) G. C. BARNHART, Capt. and Adj., 15th Cav., Adjutant.

G.O. 162, AUG. 17, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes orders of the Postmaster General announcing the rates of pay for communication by telegraph and cable.

G.O. 105, AUG. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
In obedience to the instructions of the President promulgated in Par. IV, G.O. No. 52, W.D., Washington, April 2, 1910, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of California.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 106, AUG. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In obedience to the instructions of the President promulgated in Par. IV, G.O. No. 52, W.D., Washington, April 2, 1910, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of California.

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp, with station in this city.

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 107, AUG. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Bliss, is announced as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp to Major General Barry, of that duty.

G.O. 108, AUG. 23, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Ernest V. Smith, paymr., on duty at these headquarters, will take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, in addition to his other duties, relieving Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., coast defense officer of the department, of that duty.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:
E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

G.O. 109, AUG. 23, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 60th and 147th Cos., C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, under the command of Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., will proceed at once by rail to the vicinity of Colfax, Cal., reporting to the proper authorities of the Forest Service for duty to assist in the suppression of forest fires.

First Lieut. Carl E. Holmgren, Med. Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, Med. Corps, and Sergt. Irving A. DeYoung, H.C., Fort Monmouth, Cal., and four privates, first class, or privates, Hospital Corps, will report at once to Major Chase for duty with this command.

G.O. 64, AUG. 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The headquarters, field and staff, second squadron, 8th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., except the squadron quartermaster and commissary, and the headquarters, field and staff, first battalion, 12th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., except the battalion quartermaster and commissary, will proceed to the camp of instruction at Atascadero Ranch, Cal., with the troops directed to proceed to that camp from the above-named posts by G.O. No. 62, these headquarters, c.s.

G.O. 101, AUG. 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

One company of the 1st Infantry, to be selected by the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to the vicinity of Republic, Wash., for the purpose of fighting forest fires.

G.O. 94, AUG. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Companies E and M, 1st Inf., are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed without delay to Butte Falls, Ore., for the purpose of fighting fire in that vicinity.

G.O. 95, AUG. 18, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters 2d Battalion, and Companies E, F and H, 14th Inf., are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed at once to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

G.O. 96, AUG. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters 1st Battalion, Machine-gun Platoon and Companies B, C and D, 14th Inf., are relieved from the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed at once to Fort Lincoln, N.D. Two companies will be designated by the battalion commander who will detain at the station nearest Flathead National Park. Baggage not needed in the field will be sent through to the station of the battalion. On detaining company commanders will confer and co-operate with Forestry officials.

G.O. 97, AUG. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

One company of the 1st Inf., consisting of not less than fifty enlisted men, under a reliable commissioned officer, to be selected by the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Wallowa Park, Ore., for the purpose of fighting forest fires.

G.O. 98, AUG. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Companies C and D, 1st Inf., Republic, Wash., their services being no longer required at that place, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

G.O. 99, AUG. 21, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following organizations are relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., and will proceed to the places named, for the purpose of fighting forest fires: Headquarters 2d Battalion, Companies F, G, H and I, 1st Inf., to Butte Falls, Ore., and Co. A, 1st Inf., to Ashland, Ore. A pack train of twenty mules, with three experienced packers, will be furnished by the 2d Field Art., and will accompany the 2d Battalion to Butte Falls, Ore. Capt. E. H. Pierson, H.C., will join the 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., at Vancouver, Wash., and proceed with them to Butte Falls, Ore.

G.O. 100, AUG. 21, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

So much of G.O. No. 13, Department of the Columbia, Jan. 31, 1910, as announces the small-arms target practice season for 1910 for the troops at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., is amended so as to announce the season from Aug. 26, 1910, to Oct. 20, 1910, inclusive. Troops E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, 1st Cav., will hold their small-arms target practice at American Lake, Wash.

G.O. 85, AUG. 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

To enable him to comply with Par. 15, S.O. No. 164, c.s. W.D., Capt. Laurence C. Brown, C.A.C., is this date relieved from duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:
GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 56, AUG. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

So much of G.O. No. 51, these headquarters, current series, as directs that the 10th Infantry (except Co. C) report at the camp of instruction not later than Aug. 30, 1910, is amended so as to direct that Co. B, 10th Inf., proceed to the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on Aug. 22.

G.O. 53, JULY 14, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Co. H, 12th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon and will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for station, relieving Co. K, 12th Inf., which will proceed to Fort William McKinley for station. Second Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, 12th Inf., will remain on duty at Camp John Hay.

G.O. 50, JULY 6, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
The headquarters, field, staff and band, 2d Field Art., will be relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and as soon as practicable after July 14, 1910 will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station.

G.O. 83, JULY 7, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, paymr., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

G.O. 51, JULY 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

I. First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., having reported, is announced as aide to Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., with station in Iloilo.

II. First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., aid, is announced as engineer officer of the department, relieving 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aid.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., and Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav. Captain Hanna will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Greble is relieved from his present duties with his regiment and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Par. 10, S.O. No. 143, June 20, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Henry G. Learned, Gen. Staff, is revoked. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 39, Feb. 16, 1910, W.D., as directs Capt. Marr O'Connor, acting judge advocate (now on leave at Detroit, Mich.), to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is revoked. Captain O'Connor will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person before Oct. 12, 1910, to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as judge advocate of that department. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 23, Jan. 28, 1910, W.D., as directs Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate (now on leave at Memphis, Tenn.), to proceed to Omaha, Neb., is revoked. Captain Greer will proceed at the proper time to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person on or before Sept. 1, 1910, for duty as judge advocate, Department of the Columbia. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect between Sept. 1 and 10, 1910, is granted Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M.G. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty at Denver, Colo., is granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter A. Koenig, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 27, W.D.) Post Q.M. Sergt. Mortimer B. Birdseye (appointed Aug. 25, 1910, from sergeant, 108th Cos., C.A.C.), now at Fort Rager, Hawaii, will be directed to report to the depot quartermaster, Honolulu, for transportation to Manila on the first available transport. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at the maneuver reservation, Sparta, is granted Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on business pertaining to the construction of a mess hall at the recruit depot at that post. Upon the completion of his duty at Jefferson Barracks Captain Edwards will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and carry out the instructions of the Quartermaster General, to whom he will report by telegraph upon the completion of his duty at Fort McDowell. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Leave from Sept. 1 to and including Sept. 25, 1910, is granted Capt. James D. Telford, Q.M. (Aug. 26, W.D.) Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., New York city, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M., from further duty in charge of that office. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect about Oct. 3, 1910, is granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary, purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash., in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for temporary duty as chief commissary of that department during the absence on leave of Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff, office of the purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., thence to Fort Williams, Me., for the purpose of erecting ovens purchased by the Subsistence Department for installation at those posts. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for the purpose of erecting an oven purchased for installation at that post. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will repair to Washington and report in person to Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., president of the Army Medical School, for duty as assistant instructor in clinical microscopy and bacteriology at that school. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Sept. 10, 1910, is granted Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Major Edward P. Wolfe, M.C., will proceed from New York city to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not flashlight cartridges for photographic work can be made in that city. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 31, 1910, is granted Capt. Park Howell, M.C. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C., will proceed from Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Pine Camp, N.Y., and report to the C.O., 24th Inf., on Aug. 29, 1910, for duty, relieving Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C., who will return his proper station. (Aug. 26, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, M.C., will upon arrival in this department proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (July 16, D.V.)

Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (July 9, D. Mindanao.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to act as judges of the Inter-Coal Company competition in the application of first aid to the injured to be held Sept. 17, 1910, at Scranton, Pa., under the auspices of the American National Red Cross: Major Charles Lynch, Capt. Matthew A. DeLaney and Capt. Howard H. Bailey. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps, to consist of Col. Louis A. La Garde, Lieut. Col. Walter B. McCaw and Major Francis A. Winter, is appointed to meet at Washington, Sept. 20, 1910, for the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C., upon his return to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., about Sept. 3, 1910, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty in command of the one-half of Co. A, Hosp. Corps, now at that camp, relieving Capt. William F. Woodall, M.C., who will return to his proper station. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. H. Newton Kierulff, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., upon his return to that post, and will then proceed to his home. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and four days, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is granted 1st Lieut. H. Newton Kierulff, M.R.C. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. Park Howell, M.R.C. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieuts. Carl E. Holmberg and Edward D. Kremera, M.C. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 14, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Herman N. Bundesen, M.R.C. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

First Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Strong, Mass., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jay D. Whitham, M.R.C., will proceed to Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., for duty with Headquarters 2d Battalion, and Cos. E, F and G, 24th Inf., en route to Fort Ontario, N.Y. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for two months, upon the completion of his duties at Madison Barracks, N.Y., is granted Dental Surg. Charles J. Long. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 13, S.O. No. 196, W.D., Aug. 22, 1910, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C., is revoked. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Person, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Francis L. Oltmann, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Nudd, H.C., now at Springdale, Ark., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Riley, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Albertson, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, reporting for transportation to Manila on the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1910. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Compton, H.C., now at Camp Bruce E. McCoy, maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wash., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for hospital treatment. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Timothy D. Keleher and Capt. Robert E. Frith, P.D., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty pertaining to the camp of instruction. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 16, 1910, is granted Major James B. Houston, paymaster. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., in addition to his other duties as detailed, as inspector and for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 15th Lighthouse District, relieving Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., about Sept. 15, 1910. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

No much of Par. 1, S.O. No. 71, these headquarters, current series, as directs Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., to proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is revoked. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., is further extended to and including Oct. 30, 1910. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Henry Jervy, in addition to his other duties, will temporarily relieve Capt. Harley B. Ferguson of the duties now in his charge pertaining to the Montgomery Engineer District. Captain Ferguson will proceed to Habana, Cuba, and take station at that place for duty pertaining to the raising or removing of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine from the harbor of Habana. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance at Fort Monmouth, N.J. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for the purpose of proof-bring mortar carriages at that post. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Lucian B. Moody, O.D., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire-control instruments, range tables and range charts with the object of determining their probable effect upon the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon, vice Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., relieved. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. George A. Preston (appointed Aug. 22, 1910, from sergeant, 9th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major George O. Squier, S.C., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty pertaining to the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Major Samuel Reber, S.C., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty pertaining to aeronautical work. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Aaron D. Gabriel, Co. M, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to No. 1086 North Point street for duty in connection with wireless telegraph work upon Army transports. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Ollie J. Brosier, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. E. J. MCCLERLAND.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., is further extended twenty days on account of sickness. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the 1st Cavalry are ordered: Major Lloyd M. Brett from the 3d Squadron to the 2d Squadron; Major John H. Gardner from the 2d Squadron to the 3d Squadron. The officers named will join the squadrons to which transferred. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 26, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav., camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash. (Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

Leave for three months, about Nov. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav. (Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., will proceed at once to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav., of that duty. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. F. WEST.

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, 2d Cav., is, with his consent, detailed as President, Municipality of Jolo, Jolo, relieving 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art. (June 28, D. Mindanao.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

2d Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav. (Aug. 30, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, upon his arrival at San Francisco on the transport sailing from Honolulu about Sept. 5, 1910, is granted Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

Color Sergt. Peter Biehl, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Des Moines, Ia., via Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Leave for seven days is granted Captain Hutcheson. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav., upon the completion of his duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department and will join his troop. (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for two months, effective on or about Sept. 15, 1910, is granted Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

Leave, effective upon completion of his duties at Pine Camp, N.Y., and to terminate Sept. 25, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th Cav., was on July 22 transferred from Troop A to Troop K, and 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav., was transferred from Troop K to Troop C.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, Squadron Q.M. and C.S., 14th Cav., was on July 20 relieved from duty with Troop B, and attached to Troop C, for duty.

15TH CAVALRY—COL. J. GARRARD.

The leave granted Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., is extended two months. (Aug. 24, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fourteen days, to terminate not later than Sept. 25, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav. (Aug. 30, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

The leave granted Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, 1st Field Art., camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga., is extended two months. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 2, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 1st Field Art., aide-de-camp. (Aug. 16, D. Tex.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Batln. Q.M. Sergt. Calvin D. Bush, 2d Field Art., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Cosgrove, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 17, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art., having reported at Vancouver Barracks, and having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Cosgrove, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 17, D. Columbia.)

The headquarters, band and staff, 2d Field Art., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is relieved from further duty at that post and will proceed on or about the 21st to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station. (July 15, D. Luzon.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., is relieved from further temporary duty at these headquarters to enable him to comply with instructions advising of his assignment to the 130th Co., C.A.C., and directing him to join that company. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George Ruhlén, Jr., C.A.C., will proceed to Palo Alto, Cal., for station and for duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. (Aug. 19, D. Cal.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Major Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., is detailed as umpire at the service practice to be held at Battery Hindman, Fort Wood, Va., Sept. 1, 1910. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Sick leave for eighteen days, to terminate Sept. 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, C.A.C. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the office of the Q.M. at Seattle, Wash., during the absence on leave of Col. William H. Miller, A.Q.M. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Quian Gray, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 125th Co., and is assigned to the 100th Co., C.A.C., to take effect Sept. 1, 1910. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Ramon Garcia, C.A.C., recently appointed from sergeant, 18th Co., C.A.C., with rank from Aug. 17, 1910, is attached to the 73d Company, and will report at Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Sept. 20, 1910, for a course of instruction. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Ruter W. Springer, C.A.C. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Fireman Zack B. Brown, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent not later than Sept. 12, 1910, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Fireman Shockley D. Mullinix, C.A.C. Upon the completion of this duty Fireman Brown will be sent on Jan. 25, 1911, to Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Wint, Grande Island. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edgar Bergman Colladay, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Aug. 10, 1910, is attached to the 35th Co., and will report at Fort Monroe not later than Sept. 15, 1910. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Fireman Joseph J. Zeeman, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent not later than Sept. 10, 1910, to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 26th Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Capt. Robert W. Collins, C.A.C., is transferred from the 32d Co. to the 26th Co., C.A.C., and will join the company to which transferred. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter C. Baker, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, in order to enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 5, S.O. No. 163, W.D., July 14, 1910. (Aug. 24, C.A.S.)

2d Lieut. Fenelex Cannon, C.A.C., is extended seven days. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as instructor in the department of enlisted specialists. (Aug. 27, C.A.C.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., acting inspector general, having reported on Aug. 25, 1910, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general, Dept. of the East. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

The leave granted Major William R. Smith, C.A.C., is extended seven days. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Cosgrove, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Percy Willis, C.A.C., now at camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., will proceed on Aug. 22, 1910, to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C., is assigned to the 4th Co., C.A.C., vice 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C., who is relieved from assignment to that company and is attached thereto for duty. Lieutenant Singles, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, will join the company. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

Majors Isaac N. Lewis, Richmond P. Davis and Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the competitive examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Majors John L. Hayden and William R. Smith, and Capt. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., relieved. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Thompson, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Capt. William H. Menges, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 59th Co., C.A.C. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-two days, about Sept. 4, 1910, is granted Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

So much of Par. 46, S.O. 152, June 30, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Raymond H. Fenner, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 69th Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the advanced course at that school. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

lery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the advanced course at that school. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.
Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.
Leave for two months, about Oct. 4, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf. (Aug. 19, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. BOLTON.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. William E. Sebie, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. D. COWLES.
Leave for three months, effective upon completion of practice march from Pine Camp, N.Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Answell E. Deitch, 5th Inf. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, effective on arrival at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., of the 5th Infantry from practice march, is granted 2d Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 5th Inf. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. MASON.
First Lieut. Samuel W. Widdifield, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed at once to Camp Atascadero, Atascadero, Cal., for duty as camp quartermaster, vice 1st Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., and as assistant to the chief quartermaster, Camp Atascadero, during the maneuvers. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. J. CRANE.
Upon his own application, approved by his regimental commandant, 1st Lieut. William R. Leonard, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Warlick Barracks, Cobb, and will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (July 11, D.V.)

First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the commandant of the U.S. Military Prison, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.
Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, for duty with his command. (Aug. 20, D. Mo.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCOTT.
Par. 29, S.O. 192, Aug. 17, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Verling K. Hart, 15th Inf., is revoked, and the leave granted Captain Hart is extended to and including Dec. 9, 1910. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective immediately, is granted Capt. W. A. Cavenaugh, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Aug. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 22, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 15th Inf. (Aug. 10, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months and ten days, about Aug. 17, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf. (Aug. 10, D. Colo.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Lieut. Col. Colville P. Terrett, 17th Inf., is granted leave of absence for one month, about Sept. 1, 1910. (Aug. 18, D.B.)

Capt. Adna G. Clarke, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., is granted leave for twenty days, about Aug. 22, 1910. (Aug. 18, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, is granted leave for two months and ten days, about Sept. 1, 1910. (Aug. 18, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. T. F. DAVIS.
Second Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th Inf., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. A. REYNOLDS.
Second Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed without delay by rail to the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 30, D.T.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 5, 1910, is granted to 2d Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf. (Aug. 13, D.T.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. A. C. SHARPE.
Leave for two months, about Sept. 12, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf. (Aug. 18, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. PAULDING.
First Sergt. John Grant, Co. M, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. EVANS.
Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 25th Inf. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. BOOTH.
Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 26th Inf., to take effect upon the return of his battalion to Fort Brady, Mich. (Aug. 19, D. Lakes.)

Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., detailed in the Pay Department, to take effect Nov. 2, 1910, will proceed about that date to Chicago for temporary duty. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., having reported in person at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor at the encampment of the 1st Brigade, Militia of Ohio, Aug. 27 to Sept. 4, 1910, and upon termination of the encampment will join his company at the camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. W. L. PITCHER.
Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., upon completion of his duties with the Army Infantry team. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. R. K. EVANS.
Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station, Fort Snelling. Captain Catlin, 28th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Snelling, for examination by the board. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. H. K. BAILEY.
The leave granted Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf., is extended three months. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.
First Sergt. Gustave Lehner, Co. E, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Field inspections of the Militia of Ohio at the annual encampment to be held at Fort Ancient, O., Aug. 27 to Sept. 4, 1910, are ordered as follows: The following officers detailed to attend the encampment are assigned to duty as inspectors of the organizations to which they are attached as instructors—Capt. Charles E. Stodder, 9th Cav., Capt. J. Millard Little, 28th Inf., and Capt. William H. Menges, C.A.C. Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., detailed to attend the encampment, is assigned to duty as inspector of Troop A, Ohio Cav. Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of Co. A, Ohio Signal Corps. (Aug. 22, D. Lakes.)

TRANSFERS.

Chaplain Francis B. Doh

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Gen. Staff, and Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., is appointed to meet at the War Department Aug. 30, 1910, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Carroll, Philippine Constabulary, as to his fitness for appointment as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members, Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G., Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., Major Samuel D. Sturges, G.S., and Major Paul C. Hutson, M.C.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major George W. Melver, 20th Inf., Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William H. Clifton, Jr., 13th Cav., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., about Nov. 1, 1910, for the purpose of reporting upon the proper equipment of battalion and squadron combat trains and the question of ammunition supply for small arms. Major Melver and Captain Stewart will perform their duty as members of the board in addition to their other duties. Lieutenant Clifton, upon the completion of his duties with the Army Cavalry team, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty, reporting at the proper time to the senior member of the board. After the completion of his duty as member of the board he will remain on duty at the Presidio of Monterey until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., when he will join his regiment and proceed with it to its station in the United States. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Jere B. Clayton, Major Edward R. Schreiner, Major Charles E. Marrow and Capt. Matthew A. Reasoner, M.C., is appointed to meet at camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., Aug. 18, 1910, for the physical examination of field officers.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the board not later than noon, Aug. 18, 1910, for the physical examination prescribed, and it is found fit to take the test ride: Col. Edward D. Devoe, 8th Cav., Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 25th Inf., Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st Cav., Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf., Majors Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav., Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., Edward L. Munson, M.C., and Charles E. Marrow, M.C. (Aug. 16, D. Columbia.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William Roberts, retired, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and from further active duty, to take effect upon the arrival at Los Angeles, Cal., of Capt. Charles P. Elliott, retired, recruiting officer. Captain Roberts will proceed to his home. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Joseph H. Griffiths, recently promoted from first lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 24, 1910, is assigned to the 8th Infantry, and will join the regiment. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

The following second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1910, are assigned to regiments indicated after their respective names:

Cavalry Arm.

Claude K. Rhinehardt, appointed from sergeant, Troop B, 6th Cav.; assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Field Artillery Arm.

John R. Lynch, appointed from corporal, Troop D, 6th Cav.; assigned to 3d Field Artillery.

Infantry Arm.

James A. Stevens, appointed from corporal, Co. E, 11th Inf.; assigned to 27th Infantry.

Emmert W. Savage, appointed from sergeant, 17th Recruit Co.; assigned to 13th Infantry.

Sim. L. Feist, appointed from corporal, Co. D, 13th Inf.; assigned to 30th Infantry.

Tolbert F. Hardin, appointed from corporal, Co. C, 1st Batn. of Engrs.; assigned to 6th Infantry.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a troop, battery, or company by his regimental commander. The officers assigned to regiments stationed in the United States will proceed not later than Sept. 30, 1910, to join the stations to which they may be assigned. Lieutenant Hardin will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco in time to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1910, to Manila. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:						
Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.	
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12	
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	13	
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13	
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13	
From Manila, P.I.:						
Transport.	Leave Manila.	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.	
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22	
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22	
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22	
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22	
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22	
General offices: 1086 North Point street.						
Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.						

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At Manila.
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., Q.M. Sailed from Seattle for Manila July 31. Sailed from Honolulu Aug. 12.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LIBOURN—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sails from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Sept. 6.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 5.
SHERMAN—Capt. J. L. Bond, 30th Inf., J.M. Sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15. Left Nagasaki Aug. 21.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. O. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. O. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., San Francisco.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Boston, Mass.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 130th Co., C.A.C. Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Aug. 27, 1910.

Home again! Coated thickly with Wyoming alkali dust seven companies of the 18th Infantry marched into the post this morning, having completed the two hundred-mile hike from the maneuvers at Camp E. S. Otis. The regiment amply sustained its splendid reputation both in camp and on the march, and Major Howell, who took the troops to Dale Creek and commanded during the maneuvers, and Colonel Davis, who brought them home, are being heartily congratulated upon the fitness of the command.

There have been an unusual number of visitors in the post during the past few weeks, nearly every house on the officers' line having had guests during the summer. Miss Craig, of Honolulu, is with the Hegemans, Miss Wright, of Summit, N.J., is with the Blackfords, and the Misses Howell, of Keokuk, Ia., are visiting Major and Mrs. Howell. Mrs. and Miss Loneragan, who have been with Lieutenant Loneragan for several weeks, left to-day for their home in St. Louis. Miss Anna Axton is making a week-end visit with the Misses Taffner in Sheridan.

The garrison is rejoicing that Lieut. O. F. Davis, M.R.C., who has been at Hot Springs for some time, is improving. Mrs. Redmond, of Vincennes, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. and Miss Davis. Lieutenant Patterson, who has been away since last January on account of illness, is reported much improved and is expected home soon.

Captain Cecil and his bride were heartily welcomed last week. After a long honeymoon spent in the South, they are settled in number 19-A. In the coming of Captain Hannah to the regiment we feel that another has been added to the list of strong young captains in the 18th. Captain Barnes did not have time to get back to the regiment from the School of the Line before he was detailed on recruiting duty and sent to Elko, N.M.

Mrs. Hegeman entertained at an old-fashioned sewing bee on Monday. The four officers who were not on the hike were invited too and they had part in the sewing competition. Needless to say one of them won a prize for his excellent needlework. Refreshments were served, Miss Craig and Miss Davis assisting Mrs. Hegeman.

There is a keener interest in tennis now than ever before in the 18th Infantry. Not only are there many players on the court, but the number of spectators is increasing each week. Already the bowlers are agitating a tournament and the chaplain is having the alleys put in first class condition and the balls and pins overhauled in anticipation of a busy winter.

Colonel Davis's son James arrived this week from Texas and will probably locate here. John V. Axton, the chaplain's son, has gone to Rochester, Minn., where he will undergo surgical treatment at the hands of the celebrated Mayo Brothers. Lieut. Douglas Potts received a hearty welcome back to the regiment. Lieutenant Loneragan, detailed for duty in connection with the progressive military map of Wyoming, will leave shortly for Buffalo.

Seldom is a finer looking wagon train than that which accompanied the troops on their recent march to be seen. And every part of the equipment of the entire fourteen wagons was uniform and interchangeable, and after six weeks of hard usage every animal and every wagon came into the post in fine condition. Captain Hegeman, the quartermaster, had a justifiable pride in his transportation.

The great profusion of sweet peas around the officers' quarters and along the non-commissioned officers' line adds beauty and fragrance to the post. The heavy frost of Wednesday night nipped most of the flowers, but not the sweet peas. The company gardens were ruined by it.

Religious services will be resumed next Sunday and the chaplain announces that he will adhere to his old motto, "Seek to delight that you may mend the mind, and as you interest improve mankind." Three hundred new men have come to the regiment recently.

Mrs. Axton and her children returned last week from Salt Lake City, where they spent the summer. Mrs. Ekwurzel came to-day from Crawford, Neb., where she has been with her parents while the Major was at the maneuvers.

Dense clouds from the great forest fires have been hanging over Mackenzie and vicinity for nearly a week. So far as we can learn there are no fires of any consequence within two hundred miles of us, yet the smoke here obscures the sun and makes it look like a great red ball.

Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton are to remain with the regiment. Upon promotion the Captain was assigned to the 24th Infantry, but a transfer has been accomplished and Captain Pendleton takes command of Company H. We are all glad to see him continue with the regiment that he has helped to build up. Lieutenant Alfente will avail himself of a long leave and will go East next week.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 30, 1910.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, left Saturday for Peoria, Ill., to attend the state encampment of the Organized Militia, as inspector-instructor of the Hospital Corps.

Mrs. John B. Schoeffel and two children, Ruth and Helen, returned Saturday after having spent the past three months as the guests of relatives at Fredonia and Rochester, N.Y. Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 10th Inf., went Thursday for a short leave with friends in Chicago. Miss Margaret Frierson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., since Thursday is the house guest of Mrs. John Little and family.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., from Fort Brady, Mich., arrived in the post Thursday for duty at maneuvers. Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., military instructor at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., was here Tuesday for the annual physical examination.

Mrs. John Little gave an informal porch party Wednesday evening in honor of her house guest, Miss Margaret Frierson. Other guests were Misses Mayme Gaston, Bessie Crancy, Lloyd Frier, Russell and Helen Cecil, Frances Burlinson, Frances Rockwell and Elizabeth Little, Lieuts. C. R. Lewis, R. O. Taylor, A. J. White, L. O. Rockwell, J. H. Stutesman, F. M. Kennedy, W. J. Fitzmaurice and R. L. Eichelberger and Mr. John Breckinridge. The porch was decorated with Japanese lanterns, dainty refreshments were served and there was a regimental band concert.

Mrs. Pearl F. Eikler, of Indianapolis, Ind., was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry R. Beery, Med. Corps, Wednesday and Thursday.

Dental Surg. R. F. Patterson, U.S.A., who arrived Sunday from Fort Sheridan, and will be on duty in the post for several months, has been assigned to quarters in the Officers' Club, and has opened his office in the Hospital.

Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, two officers and 128 enlisted men, arrived Wednesday evening and have gone into camp. Capt. W. G. Caples has command of the company, with Lieut. C. S. Thomas as first lieutenant. This company will conduct all the engineering work, for instruction, in connection with the maneuvers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell entertained at cards Thursday evening for Misses Frances Rockwell, Le Roy Buck, Helen Spaulding, Russell Cecil, Elizabeth Little, Mayme Gaston, Helen Cecil and Margaret Frierson and Lieuts. C. R. Lewis, R. C. Taylor, A. J. White, G. R. Catts, L. O. Rockwell, W. J. Fitzmaurice, F. M. Kennedy and R. L. Eichelberger. Dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Lida D. Young arrived Saturday morning from Chicago and is the guest of her brother, Capt. James S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf.

The 1st and 3d Battalions finished their target practice on the range Thursday. All did very well, considering the short time available for instruction practice. About one-fourth of the men qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters, but they found the new export rifle's test extremely difficult. Only two enlisted men in the entire regiment quali-

fied as expert riflemen, and Capt. John B. Schoeffel was the only officer in the regiment who qualified in this test.

Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene entertained with an informal luncheon Monday for Col. M. M. Macomb, G.S., Col. W. A. Simpson, A.G.D. Lakes, and Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav.

Mr. Harry B. Moon, of Indianapolis, was a guest Sunday and Monday of his sister, Mrs. Francis B. Eastman, wife of Lieutenant Eastman, 10th Inf.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, returned to the post Sunday from Illinois state encampment duty and resumed his duties as post surgeon. Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., who has been away on leave for twenty days at Camp Perry and Toledo, returned to the post Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Eames gave an informal bridge party Saturday evening for Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Conry and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. De Lancey. A delicious Dutch lunch followed. Miss Margaret Breckinridge, who has been spending the summer in Quebec, Ontario, the guest since Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge.

Major James H. Frier, 10th Inf., from duty as chief range officer at Camp Perry, returned to the post Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hayward, of Indianapolis, Sunday.

Lieut. Eaton Norman, M.R.C., was a visitor to the post Saturday and Sunday, leaving Sunday evening for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

Col. L. M. Maus arrived Sunday for duty as chief surgeon on the staff of the commanding general of the maneuver camp. Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th F.A., arrived Monday for duty as chief of staff of the maneuver division.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams, Mr. Douglass Pierce and Miss Pierce, all of Indianapolis, were Sunday afternoon guests of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Cecil and the Misses Cecil.

Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave a very pretty dinner Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. William L. Buck. Other guests were Major and Mrs. James H. Frier and Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes. Captain Hayes is chief commissary of the maneuver camp.

Col. William A. Simpson, A. G. D. Lakes, arrived Monday from Chicago for duty as adjutant general in the maneuver camp.

Mrs. Easterday, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 10th Inf., for ten days, left Monday for Frederick, Md., to visit friends for several days, en route to her home in North Carolina.

Eleven companies of the 26th Infantry, Col. Charles A. Booth, arrived Sunday for duty in the maneuver camp. The camp of the 26th Infantry is on the road about a half mile north of maneuver headquarters. Nine troops of the 6th Cavalry arrived Monday for the maneuvers.

Ten companies of the 10th Infantry, under Col. Henry A. Greene, left Tuesday and went into camp on the maneuver grounds, where they will remain the entire month of September. They were accompanied by Capt. Leartus J. Owen and Lieut. Harry R. Beery, Med. Corps, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. Company B, under Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., has been on camp duty since Aug. 22, and Company C will garrison the post during the absence of the regiment.

The 1st Battalion, under Lieut. John B. Shuman, and the 3d Battalion, under Capt. Ross L. Bush, left Friday morning for their monthly practice march. During the three days they marched about thirty-six miles, returning to the post Sunday morning.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 27, 1910.

Capt. John N. Wright, of the Marine Barracks, New York, is in Salt Lake, with a view to opening a permanent recruiting station about Sept. 1. The record established by Sergt. Harry E. Nale, to which reference has been made, has led to this action on the part of Capt. J. W. McClaskoy, of the Pacific coast station. The local office of the U.S. Marine Corps will be the headquarters for the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. Under Sergeant Nale fifty-two men were enlisted in the Marine Corps service in less than two months. When the permanent office is opened here Sergeant Nale will likely be transferred to Mississippi, Missouri and Texas, where similar stations are to be established.

Miss Annie Adams, niece of Postmaster Thomas, is home after a summer in the East, spent mainly at Fort Porter. Miss Adams was a guest during the early summer of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry, and later, with a party chaperoned by Mrs. Perry, she went to the maneuver camp at Gettysburg. Returning to Fort Porter, Miss Adams spent the last month with Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson, her brother-in-law and sister. Mrs. Guy E. Buckner, entertained the Regimental Bridge Club on Thursday, when prizes were won by Mrs. Harker and Mrs. Holley. The next meeting is with Mrs. McDaniel. Two charming additions to the post society are Mrs. Cook, the wife of Dr. Cook, and Mrs. Jesse Elliott.

A marriage of interest to local society and to the post will be that of Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of Senator C. D. Clark of Holland, and Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, M.R.C., now stationed at Fort Douglas. The wedding will be in September. Capt. Garrison McCaskey leaves this week for a flying visit to California, going thence to Evanston, Wyo., to be best man at the Holland-Clark wedding.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh have gone to California for a month or more in the hope of restoring the health of Captain Cavanaugh.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, his little daughter and his aunt, Mrs. Fisher, have left for Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Williams will be on duty for the next two years. Mrs. Paul C. Potter, who has been spending the summer with friends in San Francisco, has returned to the post. Mrs. Charles L. Sampson is back after a summer spent in New York and a brief trip to Europe. Lieut. Albert O. Seaman will be home the first of the week from her parents' home in Indianapolis. Mrs. George Reddick and her children, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, have gone West.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 28, 1910.

Cheyenne, with its big frontier celebration and numerous gay events, was the center of attraction the past week. Many at the post entertained guests, and there was a polo tournament, the Denver Club playing Fort D. A. Russell. The Artillery officers held a delightful reception in honor of the visitors, and the week was very gay. During the frontier events, a polo pony race was run every day, with silver cups to the winners, who were Lieuts. J. L. Devers, Arthur Holderness and Emil Engel.

Major and Mrs. James B. Erwin entertained Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Baird, of Omaha during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Powell and Lieut. and Mrs. Persons were reception hosts Aug. 25 for Miss Wilson and Miss Cobb. The young son of Lieut. and Mrs. Irving Talmer was christened, Aug. 28, John Gardiner Palmer.

Mrs. Robert Alexander was the guest of Mrs. F. L. Wells for the frontier celebration. Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas was a notable visitor. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker left for Yellowstone Park, to make the entire journey on horseback.

One of the features of the frontier celebration was the parade and review of all the troops in Cheyenne. Colonel Roosevelt, being a guest of the city, reviewed the troops from a stand. With him were Governor Brooks, Senator Warren and Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. The troops were in command of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt and made a splendid showing.

Major R. M. Blatchford left during the week for St. Louis, for temporary recruiting duty.

The garrison was shocked to learn of the death of Mrs. Lindsay, the mother of Mr. A. Hirst Appel. Mrs. Lindsay had been visiting here all summer with her granddaughter, Miss Armstrong. Her health failed rapidly. A lower ailment was advised. Mrs. Appel taking her mother to her home in Montreal a little over a week ago. Mrs. Lindsay had been home but a few days when she passed away.

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Edward F. Cassidy, general organizer of the Socialist party, wrote recently to J. Mahlen Barnes, national secretary, asking whether United States soldiers were eligible for membership in the party. "Secretary Barnes," he said, "looked through the constitution of the party carefully and finds that the Army men cannot be legally excluded from the party. Groups of officers of the Army stationed in the Philippines and a number of Army officers in other places are already members of the party, and are anxious for active co-operation with party members in general in promoting a national agitation among the men in the Army for socialism. I regard the prospects of conversion of many Army men to socialism as very bright." Where Mr. Cassidy gets his authority for this statement concerning Army Socialists does not appear. We know of one retired officer who is a pronounced Socialist, but only one. There may, of course, be others, but we doubt whether, if this were the fact, Mr. Barnes would receive any information on the subject.

If, as is suggested, the state of Kansas should send a statue of John Brown, of Osawatimie, to represent it in the Hall of Statuary at the Capitol, this might perhaps be considered as a fair offset for Virginia's donation of the statue of Robert E. Lee, who took Brown prisoner at Harpers Ferry in October, 1859. In a letter to the New York Evening Post on the subject of the Lee statuary, Thomas Sturgis, who served during

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REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College entrance.

For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

the Civil War as first lieutenant and A.D.C., 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, says: "The halls of Congress and the streets and parks of Washington should be used to perpetuate only the names of those who have served the nation in its broadest sense, and to whom, for their public acts, the future children of the nation can be taught to look with pride and gratitude and a spirit of emulation. And, *per contra*, these places, especially dedicated to the spirit of nationality, should not be used by any state or party to commemorate those whose lives do not measure up to this standard." An application of this doctrine would seem to exclude both General Lee and John Brown. Would it not be well if the National Capitol could be kept free from statues whose presence there is calculated to perpetuate the memories of our domestic strife? Each state can surely find two worthy representatives whose presence there could give no occasion for criticism or complaint from any section.

Historic Fort Walla Walla is to be abandoned when G.O. No. 165, War Dept., goes into effect. By Par. No. 12 the post is to be turned over to caretakers furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The War Department has long contemplated the abandonment of this post, a relic of frontier days, no longer essential to the military defense of the Northwest, but on every previous occasion when a move was made to close the post Senator Ankeny, whose home is in Walla Walla, was successful in overriding the will of the Department. Now that Ankeny is no longer in Congress, and as no member of the present Washington delegation is interested in the maintenance of the post, there is likely to be no protest against the order of the Department, except that from some of the residents of Walla Walla who have been furnishing supplies to the post. The abandonment of Fort Walla Walla at this time will pave the way for the enactment of the Jones bill, now pending before the House of Representatives, authorizing the sale of the Walla Walla military reservation and buildings to Whitman College. It may be necessary to change the form of the bill in order to secure its enactment, but, anticipating this, the Department has instructed Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to reappraise the buildings at Fort Walla Walla.

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THE PEOPLE ARE WAKING UP.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is pleased to note a marked military awakening in the nation. We can take more than general pride in this awakening, because, in all modesty, we can attribute much of this healthy sentiment to our success in holding up to public condemnation the vagaries of those who would abolish our Army and Navy or reduce them to a ridiculously inadequate status. We have kept at these misguided enthusiasts with a steady fire of shrapnel and shell until the bombardment has been heard over the length and breadth of the land. Sometimes we have felt that we were devoting too much room to them and to their antics, that possibly we were thus using space that might better be employed in printing other news for the Services; but we long ago came to the conclusion that the welfare of our Army and Navy rests in the last analysis upon the support of public sentiment, and that properly to train and shape that sentiment in matters military is of paramount importance to the country. If we had had any doubt about the wisdom of our course it would have been dispelled at the annual banquet of the American Society of Naval Engineers in Washington last May, where Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, made the impressive statement that the protest to Congress by seven hundred Massachusetts clergymen against increasing our naval establishment had turned a number of votes against the Naval Appropriation bill. Congress is where the Army and the Navy must be rightly understood to make their way, and without a proper public feeling on the subject of national defense behind the members of Congress our military policy will go all awry. That is why the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has kept its guns blazing away week after week. We find the results encouraging on every hand.

Yet we feel we ought to share the credit for this military awakening with our friends the enemy, for had it not been for the effrontery with which they have made their demands for the weakening of our system of defense it is doubtful whether the American people could have been stirred out of their old lethargy and made to understand the folly of accumulating great possessions unless preparations are made to defend them in case of invasion. Such an affront to the intelligence of the people are the pleas of the anti-military reformers that newspapers formerly indifferent to the defensive needs of the nation can no longer refrain from opening their columns to the repudiation of such sentiments as those which have been put forward to depreciate the Services. But for the frenzied utterances of those who see no need of an Army and Navy, we might not have had the speech of Representative McLachlan, of California, which has done more to expose the shallowness of the pretense that this country is too big to be attacked successfully than anything that has been said in Congress. No man of California blood who has gone through the experiences of the last few years with that troublesome race problem which may demand a final solution any hour could sit still day after day and hear the statement made that this country is not now in danger and never can be from any question that cannot be settled by arbitration, without having his feelings as a national legislator outraged by this appeal to stupidity, such as is made by Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, and other public men. So the opponents of a proper military establishment, in a way not wholly without benefit to the Services, are opening the eyes of the American people.

Not alone in coast states like California do we find this new spirit. In the deep interior of the West, where the Commonwealth of Wyoming is protected from attack by the Rocky Mountains to the west and by the thousands of miles of country to the east, we have a Governor who can measure the importance to the nation of an Army commensurate with the responsibilities and wealth of the federated states. In his Memorial Day address at Fort Russell Governor Bryant B. Brooks, of that state, did not suggest that the day should bring about a lessening of public interest in the Army. On the contrary, the annual assemblages around the graves of the dead soldiers to him represent so many occasions for cementing the bonds of esteem between the Army and the people. In the lofty language and with the high hopefulness of the true patriot, Governor Brooks expressed his appreciation of the Regular soldier and the nation's need of him in these uplifting words:

"Republics should not be ungrateful. Let us give the soldier that aid, encouragement and loyalty he so richly deserves. We want internal peace and world peace, but the only way to ensure it is to be always prepared for war. Our state Militia must be kept well drilled and well disciplined, our Regular Army must be kept in the highest state of efficiency and our Navy in the front rank. Ever we must be so fully armed as to command

the respect of the world. There can be no possible danger from the development of a strong military spirit in the nation. Indeed, the recollections of this day teach us the contrary, for we recall that memorable ninth of April, 1865, when two of the largest, bravest armies in the world's history faced north and south from Appomattox to resume the arts of peace. * * * With such an example we need have no fear of military usurpation of our civil rights. No, the real danger is all the other way—the danger of uncontrolled mobs, made recklessly bold from lack of proper military restraint. To guard against such possible internal disturbances this splendid post, centrally located, must be enlarged and strengthened, growing as the nation grows through all the years, always prepared for immediate service at home or aboard, not a menace to peace, but ensuring law and order, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Occident to the Orient."

Let any real American contrast such noble and manly utterances with the whining cant of reformers, who, with the shrillness of the frightened miser, cry out, "Each battleship costs millions" and "Each cannon shot costs hundreds of dollars," as if the nation's honor and the nation's standing among the countries of the world were to be measured by dollars and cents. Bargain day sentiments cannot be allowed to shape our policy toward the Army and the Navy. The people are coming to see that a poor Navy and a poor Army are worse than none at all, for they give us a false sense of security and make us the laughing-stock of the nations. Better no Army and Navy at all and a bold stand for the lamb-and-lion idea of life than miserable apologies for defensive establishments that excite only the contempt of the Powers.

JUSTICE TO THE MARINE CORPS TEAM.

The unusual spectacle of a rifle team refusing to take a prize which had been awarded to it will be presented when the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice meets in Washington to award the prizes for the National Match which was shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, on Aug. 22, 23 and 24. Lieut. W. H. Clopton, jr., captain of the Cavalry team, in a communication to the Judge Advocate General, has protested against the decision of Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th U.S. Inf., the executive officer of the shoot, which placed the Marine Corps team at the bottom of the list and awarded to the Cavalry team the second place.

Lieutenant Clopton, in effect, says: "We did not win the second prize and do not want it. The place rightfully belongs to the Marine Corps, and should be awarded to them." Lieutenant Clopton and the members of the Cavalry team will introduce evidence before the National Board to show why the disqualification of the Marine Corps team should be removed, and that the Cavalry team given the third instead of the second prize. When the incident occurred for which the Marine Corps team was disqualified it stood second in the match. It had passed the Cavalry team, and all at the match supposed that it would be awarded the second place. It is insisted by the Cavalry team that the penalty imposed upon the Marine Corps team was far too severe, and that it would be contrary to the spirit of the sport for the Cavalry to accept the second prize. In this position Lieutenant Clopton and his team have the support and hearty endorsement of the officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry arm of the Service. The position they assume is as honorable to them as it is just to the Marine Corps.

It is positively denied that the Marine Corps team violated any rule whatever, and it is unfortunate that this team has been subjected to unfavorable criticism on the theory that they did so. The facts appear to be as follows: Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., a member of the U.S.M.C. team, was firing in the National Team Match at the 600-yard skirmish stage. He fired the two shots, and had risen from the prone position when an officer of the Marine Corps, who was watching his shots from the visitors' seats, forty or fifty feet in rear of the firing line, called out in a loud tone, "Your wind is all right, Smith," or words to that effect. There was no attempt at secrecy, and the comment was plainly heard by various range officers and many competitors and visitors in the vicinity. This unfortunate remark was, in the opinion of witnesses, simply an outburst of enthusiasm. The skirmish run of the Marine Corps team was being conducted at this time by a representative whose duty it was to direct their fire and issue all necessary instructions. This representative was the team coach, and was supplied with a field glass for the purpose of securing the necessary information in regard to the shots fired and for the correction of errors. It is evident that no member of any team, under such circumstances, would accept advice from anyone but the representative designated as their leader. It is insisted that advice from irresponsible parties in rear of any team cannot be considered as coaching when there exists a certainty that such advice will not be accepted by the team in question. There is a general expression of regret on the part of all the teams taking part in the national competition that the fine score of the Marine Corps should be thrown out on a technicality. The reason Colonel Evans gives for his decision is that he feared that he might be charged with discriminating in favor of the Service teams. An attempt is being made to prevent any controversy before the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Capt. William C. Harlee, captain of the Marine Corps team, has worked diligently to develop his men for some three years past, and it is not just that they should lose

a place in the match owing to the unauthorized action of an enthusiast.

A MILITARY MUCKRAKER.

Military men who have heard much of the political magazine muckraker can form an idea of what that sort of creature is from the marvelously misinformative article in the September Cosmopolitan, entitled, "The Shame of the Army," this "shame" being nothing else than the plain offense of desertion. One would have little to complain of if the writer, Bailey Millard, had sought to bring home the lesson to the Army that desertion is a shame to the Army and to the nation. But he has not done that; he has endeavored to manufacture a mawkish sympathy with deserters, by seeking to make it appear that ruthlessness of punishment drives men to desertion. The muckrakers' besetting weakness is a facility for twisting facts out of their proper relation and making them do duty in the unholy cause of falsification. This facility looms large in the article in question, and Army and Navy officers may learn from it how men in political life can be put in an utterly false position by such distortions of facts. Mr. Millard published photographs to show how soldiers generally are treated in the Army, but he failed to state that these were pictures of prisoners working under an armed sentinel or, with possibly one or two exceptions, of extra-duty men working for the additional pay which they are very glad to get. The author took good care not to print any pictures showing the real military side of the soldier's life or the many comforts and conveniences provided for him. He also failed to show why, if the treatment of a soldier causes desertion, the desertion rate of the colored soldier is so very small; and, of course, he neglected to point out that the leniency with which desertion is treated in the British army is because desertion in that army is almost as infrequent as it is among our colored troops, the explanation of this being that, in both instances, the class from which recruits are drawn is more or less accustomed to obedience, subordination and respect for authority, whereas the average white American has none of these traits, and when he enlists finds, probably for the first time in his life, that he cannot do as he pleases.

This is not the first time the Army has suffered at the hands of Millard scribblers, for we recall that in Scribner's Magazine of January, 1901, Thomas F. Millard made comparisons between the troops which took part in the Pekin relief expedition in 1900, much to the disparagement of the American soldier in all respects save fighting. This article was so atrociously unfair to the soldiers of the United States that, as it had all the prestige of the Scribners behind it, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, then commanding the U.S. troops in China, in a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated, Pekin, March 14, 1901, took up the misstatements seriatim as made by that Mr. Millard and showed they had no foundation whatever. After disposing of them in short order, General Chaffee said: "The adoption by Mr. Millard of the method he does to make comparisons—crediting some of the contingents in the relief column with facilities they did not have; with doing unusual things for the care of their men which they did not do, and by alleging our sick list to have been three times greater than it really was, establishing a visionary condition of affairs, is without visible motive other than to erect himself into a suffering hero or to support other intentional misstatements. It is difficult to believe his motive good. He knew, of course, that very few of his readers would have any knowledge of how impossible it is to eliminate certain privations and hardships from a soldier's life, on marches and in campaigns, and especially where a struggle against the elements of nature, which sometimes produces a condition more trying to the individual will power than battle, is involved. He could hardly help knowing also that a cleverly presented exaggeration of any condition would be accepted as a truthful statement by the uninitiated or inexperienced person who would be unable to test its truthfulness." General Chaffee touched upon one point that is regrettable in the extreme—the ease with which the public can be misled in military matters. The public's ignorance in military matters is so wide that, as General Chaffee says, almost any kind of exaggeration will pass current as legitimate criticism. However, we can give the Scribners' author the credit of being less unvarnished than one of his namesake, of whom one of the highest officers of the Army, in a letter which lies before us, writes, "His story is a monument of wilful suppression of facts and downright mendacity."

CHANGE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

No officer has ever left the command of the Military Academy at West Point with higher reputation for services rendered there than Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., who now reverts to his regimental rank after enjoying for four years the local rank of colonel. In noticing the change at West Point, the New York Sun truthfully says: "The industry of Colonel Scott during his incumbency at West Point was prodigious; he was full of valuable ideas, and tireless in introducing improvements and reforms; he made the Academy accessible to the public and won thousands of friends for it; it expanded and gained in prestige during his administration; a more fair minded, impartial and courageous Superintendent the Academy has never had."

Other papers have paid similar compliments to the

retiring Superintendent. In another column, under the heading of "West Point," some account is given of the ceremonies attending the transfer of command and the departure of Colonel Scott. It was a very gracious and graceful act on the part of the new Superintendent to thus honor his predecessor, who must congratulate himself that he leaves the Academy in such capable and worthy hands. General Barry is the third general officer who has held the office of Superintendent of the Military Academy. He is fortunately relieved from the embarrassment the other two suffered in attempting to manage West Point as a military district. Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A., was appointed superintendent and commander of the Military District of West Point March 2, 1877, continuing until he was relieved by Brig. and Bvt. Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Jan. 21, 1881. When General Howard retired, Sept. 1, 1882, West Point ceased to be a military district, and resumed its normal functions as the site of a school for military instruction. A sketch of General Barry will be found in another column. Under him there is every reason to believe the high reputation of the Military Academy will be fully maintained.

Without any intention of making comparisons damaging to any other states, for we are aware of the different conditions prevailing in different sections, we cannot but refer to the high praise given in official reports to the coast defense forces of California and Washington. Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., commanding at the Presidio, San Francisco, as we stated in our last issue, spoke glowingly of the enthusiasm of the colonel in charge of the state coast defense troops and predicted a brilliant future for that branch when increased as planned. Col. G. N. Whistler, C.A.C., in his report on the troops of the state of Washington, said: "Their attention to saluting and other military courtesy was extraordinary; in a long experience with Militia troops I have never seen it equaled. * * * Taking it all in all, remembering the fact that they were new to the artillery work, it was the finest body of Militia troops that I have ever had under my command." These organizations were only recently formed, and their astonishing enthusiasm can be attributed quite fairly, we think, to the campaign of education on coast defenses through which the country in general has been passing for several years and in which a great point has been made of the defenselessness of the Pacific coast, as in Homer Lea's book and the speech of Representative McLachlan, not to speak of the comprehensive reports of Army officers on the same subjects, which, though fully as valuable, were not so suitable for catching public attention. The recent international flurry which had the schools of California for its storm center, together with the visit of the Battleship Fleet, has undoubtedly been a potent influence in arousing the people of the Pacific slope to the necessity of coast defense. The fear of danger is more educative sometimes than the danger itself, and perhaps it is this that has contributed to the fine esprit de corps and enthusiasm which animate the troops of those two states and which have called forth these encomiums from discriminating Army officers. No officer of our Army is better qualified to speak on coast defense work than Colonel Whistler, for many years ago he was among the first officers of the Army, if not the very first, to interest himself in the instruction of National Guard troops as coast artillery. As far back as the early eighties his interest goes. At that time he was an Artillery officer stationed in New York and he then saw the possibility of using the National Guard as a reserve of the Army in coast defense work. It was through him that nearly thirty years ago the 12th Regiment of New York city spent a week at Fort Wadsworth in coast artillery practice.

"R. T. M." writes to the Evening Post from New York saying: "I have been besought by young men to use my influence in getting them out of the Army. There was only one reason: the life of inaction was intolerable. They said that men from some parts of the South were the only ones who could bear the indolence. Put the young men where they can employ spare hours in mental occupation—observation of the natural history of a region, or give them problems to work out in science as it has Army bearings—investigation." We commend this to the attention of Mr. Millard, who devotes pages of the Cosmopolitan to proving that soldiers desert because they are worked too hard. The critics of the Army should hold a convention and agree upon a platform.

Lord Esher, one of the leading authorities in the British army, and heretofore a consistent supporter of the volunteer system, in an article printed in London Aug. 29, says he feels that the days of the poluteer are numbered and that the time may come for compulsory service in the army. The lack of necessary recruits for the Territorial force, which the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, established on the advice of Lord Esher, is responsible for his lordship's change of views.

At Ruenenwalde, Prussia, Aug. 11 field guns demonstrated their ability to destroy swiftly moving balloons. Several batteries of field artillery were practiced against aerial craft towed by the cruiser Undine. In every instance the shells reached the balloons, tearing them to pieces, and frequently the gas bags exploded and were burned in mid-air. Major Gross, the aeronautical representative of Krupp, directed the practice.

THE ARMY'S WORK AT FOREST FIRES.

While the Chicago Tribune is casting slurs upon the heroic and effective work of the Army in putting out the forest fires in the Northwest, the highest praise of the mastery in which the soldiers handled the situation is coming from every source. Papers in the Northwest that have representatives on the scenes of the disasters are filled with the most favorable comments upon the action of the soldiers, and the Interior Department and the Forestry Service have commended the War Department for the timely assistance.

The Tribune complains of "the absence of any names of Regular troops in the roll of honor of the dead, recalling a Volunteer's gibe of the Civil War, 'whoever saw a dead Cavalryman?'" By the logic of the Tribune the soldiers were not sent into the Northwest to put out the fires, but to be killed. Their service in extinguishing the fires is not praiseworthy, according to the Tribune, because none of them rushed into the fire and lost his life.

So far no fatalities in the Army have been reported to the War Department, and it is to be hoped that none will be, although the newspaper reports have it that some of them lost their lives. The Army was able to do effective work in controlling the fires on account of its perfect organization and discipline. It was a body of well trained men under the direction of skilled officers. Most of them had fought fires before and knew how to go about it. On this account they knew how to do good work, and at the same time keep out of danger. It is blunders that result in loss of life in such circumstances, and not bravery or heroism.

The troops engaged in the extinguishing of forest fires in the Northwest, according to latest reports received, were as follows:

Ashland, Ore., 1 company, A, 1st Inf.; Butte Falls, Ore., 6, E, F, G, H, I and M, 1st Inf.; Wallawa, Ore., 1, L, 1st Inf.; Union, Ore., 1, B, 1st Inf.; Auburn and Colfax, Cal., 2, 60th and 147th Cos., Coats Art.; Wallace Idaho, 1, 1, 25th Inf.; Avery, Idaho, 1, G, 25th Inf.; Republic, Wash., 2, C and D, 1st Inf.; North Yakima, Wash., 1, Troop H, 1st Cav.; Lo Lo Hot Springs, Mont., 1, 1, 14th Inf.; Henderson, Mont., 1, H, 14th Inf.; Olney, Mont., 1, E, 14th Inf.; Stryker, Mont., 1, F, 14th Inf.; Dixon, Mont., 2, E and H, 25th Inf.; Arlee, Mont., 2, I and M, 14th Inf.; Camas Creek, Mont., 2, B and C, 14th Inf.; Lake Kintla, Mont., 2, I and L, 2d Inf.; near Belton, Mont., 1, N, 2d Inf.; near Nyack, Mont., 2, L and M, 25th Inf.; near Midvale, Mont., 1, K, 25th Inf.; Coram, Mont., 1, D, 14th Inf.; Total, 33 companies.

Letters received by the War Department from civilian authorities tell the story of the work of the War Department in putting out the fires in the great Northwest.

Acting Secretary Frank Pierce, of the Department of the Interior, in a letter of Aug. 13 to Hon. John C. Schofield, acting for the War Department, expressed thanks for the care and attention given this matter, and especially for the rapidity with which the Department had acted in taking steps to furnish troops for extinguishing fires in the Flathead Reservation and in the Glacier National Park. In a letter of Aug. 18 to the Secretary of War, Mr. Pierce noted a despatch from Belton, Mont., stating that the fire situation was well in hand, six companies of Infantry being present; and requesting that the War Department be asked to order Cos. L and H, 25th Inf., Captain Lewis, then at Gary, to report to the Superintendent of the National Park at once. Mr. Pierce added: "Permit me, in this connection, to again express the thanks of this department for the speedy and vigorous assistance the War Department has given to us."

In a letter from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Aug. 24, to J. C. Schofield, assistant and chief clerk, War Department, A. F. Potter, Associate Forester, encloses a copy of a report received from Associate District Forester Cecil at Portland, in reference to the forest fires in Washington and Oregon. This report indicates that up to the time the special request was made for additional assistance on the Crater National Forest, the forest officers, with the assistance of the troops, had been able to prevent any very serious loss of government property. Mr. Potter adds: "I wish to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of the Forest Service for the promptness with which the War Department has met all possible requests for assistance, and to assure you that the services of the troops have been of inestimable value." In a letter to Mr. Schofield, dated Aug. 30, Mr. Potter says: "A telegram has been received from District Forester Olmsted, as follows: 'Fires on Tahoe Forest under control. The actual damage and actual area burned are slight, but threatened damage was enormous. United States troops gave invaluable assistance and worked with enthusiasm and effectiveness. The co-operation with forest officers was perfect. The troops remained several days to patrol fire lines. The fire situation in California generally is not serious.' This indicates that the troops sent by you from the Presidio Barracks did splendid work in fighting fires in the Tahoe National Forest."

In a letter of Aug. 31 to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, Acting Secretary Frank Pierce says: "The Interior Department has just received copy of your telegram, as follows: 'Aug. 31. Secretary of the Interior. Commanding general, Department Columbia, telegraphs that he has sent Cavalry troop of fifty men, with pack mules, rations, etc., from American Lake, to fight forest fires on Yakima Indian Reservation; also that no other troops are available for this purpose. Leonard Wood, Major Gen., Chief of Staff, in the absence of Secretary of War.' I think you very much for the assistance which you have rendered us in attempting to extinguish the forest fires on the Yakima Indian Reservation."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Held, that officers commanding Service school detachments are not considered troop officers within the meaning of Pars. 87 and 215, Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, 1909, but that such officers are in the class authorized, but not required to fire.

Held, that as they are required to be armed with the revolver (G.O. 223, W.D., 1909), non-commissioned staff officers, C.A.C., are required, under the provisions of Par. 215, Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, to fire the dismounted course at revolver range practice.

Held, that an officer who has qualified as expert rifle-

man while a cadet at the United States Military Academy is authorized, but not required to fire.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that Capt. W. T. Wilder, Paymaster, U.S.A., is authorized to offer a reward for the recovery of a safe containing \$6,493.50, stolen from him at Camp Otis, Wyo., Aug. 9, 1910, and for the apprehension of the thieves, the same to be paid from the Army appropriation for "Contingencies." The guard in charge of the safe were at once arrested. They were a sergeant, corporal, musician and three privates of Troop M, 9th Cavalry.

The Comptroller decides that \$165 paid to the N.R.A. for the Militia of Indiana as "entrance fees in matches" at Camp Perry was a proper disbursement.

In the case of Pvt. Thomas J. Currie, U.S.M.C., it is decided that "there is nothing in the regulations to indicate any intention that the enlisted man is to receive any pecuniary benefit from the medal during the enlistment for which awarded." The Comptroller further says: "It will be noticed that the four months' pay for the enlisted men in the Navy and the three months' pay for enlisted men in the Marine Corps are computed on different bases; in the Navy it is the amount of pay for the four months 'to which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service,' while in the Marine Corps it is an 'amount equal to three months' pay' at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge."

The Comptroller holds that, having been discharged with less than two years' service, for causes other than wounds or sickness, and not on account of expiration of term of service or the close of the war, Albert B. Butler, of California, was not entitled to bounty for services against the Indians in 1863.

MORE ARMY OFFICERS NEEDED.

Although complaint comes from many of the states because there were not sufficient officers from the Regular Army detailed this year for the instruction of the Militia, the records of the War Department show that the Army was almost denuded of officers during the encampment. Every officer who could possibly be spared from duty with his regiment was detailed for the encampments.

During the summer 197 officers were detailed from the Army to act as umpires and instructors at maneuver camps of instruction. Forty-five Regular officers were sent to camps of instruction for Militia alone. These officers were not detailed simply to one camp, but were transferred from one camp to another wherever it was possible to arrange the details. Some of the officers went out early in the summer and have not yet returned to their stations.

More attention is given this year than in former years to the instruction of Militia officers. For this purpose 141 Regular officers were detailed, according to reports that have been received at the War Department up to date. There are ten camps that have not been heard from, as most of the officers for this duty have been detailed by department commanders. When all of the reports are in it would not be surprising if it developed that 200 Regular officers were on duty at the camps during the summer and fall.

In making these details the War Department and the department commanders have selected the officers believed to be especially qualified for the work. The Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., furnished seventy-five officers for these details. The Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., and West Point Academy were called upon for a large number of instructors, and the balance were detailed from the regiments as they could be spared.

The demands made by the Militia upon the Regular Army, and the difficulties which the War Department experienced in complying with them during the camps of instruction, only emphasizes the great need of additional officers for the instruction of the Militia. Although great benefits resulted from the temporary detail during this year and former years at the camps of instruction, more lasting and wider would be the effect of a permanent detail of Regular officers to the Militia. The excellent work which the Regular Army officers have been doing at the camps of instruction has only whetted the appetite of the Militia for assistance from the Army. Already some of the more progressive and wide-awake National Guard officers are making application for instructors in next year's encampment. The War Department will be absolutely unable to supply the demand of the states unless Congress enacts legislation for an increase in the official personnel of the Army.

In view of the great importance to the National Guard as well as to the Army of a provision by Congress of additional officers for the latter, it is hoped that the National Guard Association of the United States, which holds its annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., early in October, will not lose sight of the matter, but will use its influence toward securing the greatly needed officers. The value of the instruction imparted by officers of the Army this year at the different maneuver camps is testified to from all sides by National Guard officers, and it is conceded that the camps where officers of the Army were detailed as instructors, especially those from Fort Leavenworth, were productive of more practical instruction to the National Guard than the force ever experienced before. There are not enough Army officers available, however, to meet the demands of their own Service, much less the National Guard, and it entails very hard work on those officers of the Army who have been detailed to the Guard.

With the proposed addition to the Army the demands of the National Guard could be fairly met, and more rapid progress made in its instruction. In quite a number of states the Guard in no sense represents a reliable, well trained force, and it must needs be instructed by officers of practical experience who have made a study of the latest developments of warfare. At the convention of the National Guard Association in 1909 a resolution was adopted recommending that the War Department prepare and introduce a bill in Congress authorizing the appointment of such additional officers as the needs of the Army and the Militia might require. It was also resolved that the executive committee of the Association, be instructed to further the adoption of such legislation by all proper means. Although a bill was introduced in Congress at the last session authorizing the additional officers needed, Con-

gress took no action on it, and it will require a strong fight at the next session to get the Congressmen to give heed to the important measure. In this connection the National Guardsmen can, by proper and concerted action, aid in its passage, and help themselves as well as the Army. It will need strong effort, however, and this should commence early in the session, and not at the eleventh hour. The importance of vigorous action cannot be too strongly urged.

ARTILLERY DEPENDENCE ON INFANTRY.

In discussing modern French ideas on the employment of artillery, Major Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C.B., of the British army, in a lecture delivered before the Quetta Military Society, India, recently said: "Every soldier must once and for all accept the fact that infantry is the principal arm and that the other arms are there only to assist it. Independent action on the part of artillery is dead; from the first moment of a battle to the last artillery must work for and with the infantry, and artillery officers must recognize the fact that infantry officers know their own wants better than they do. Though they may often be able to inflict terrible losses on the enemy, while acting with the infantry, their principal object and ambition must be to make it possible for the infantry to inflict losses and gain the victory. Their own feelings and their own glory must be subordinate to this." Except under extraordinarily favorable circumstances batteries in the open have no chance against covered artillery.

The importance of cover to batteries in action cannot be exaggerated. Even with shields of Q.F. field artillery, when a battery is smothered by hostile artillery fire it will be generally impossible to continue firing. The destructive effect of field artillery fire against troops in good trenches is not great; it prevents them firing, but does not destroy them. The effect of field artillery fire on material is very small indeed; guns and carriages cannot as a rule be destroyed. For those reasons infantry in good trenches or a shielded battery in action can be silenced only temporarily by artillery fire. If left alone they will quickly come to life, and be almost as dangerous as before. On the other hand, masses of infantry in the open will suffer extraordinary losses and become totally disorganized, while a battery caught on the move will, in all probability, be rendered immovable and useless for the rest of the battle, its men and animals destroyed.

The British lecturer held that the preliminary duel as an independent action has gone forever. No general, if he really considers the question, will ever trust the issue of the whole battle to the preliminary and independent action of an auxiliary arm. We require artillery support for our infantry throughout the battle. "If we have it not and the enemy has, the battle is already lost." Perhaps this is too sweeping a statement of hopelessness. By engaging in an artillery duel we risk the neutralization of the whole of our artillery before the infantry has fired a shot. For demoralization and neutralization we require the sledge-hammer blows of the *rafale*. Major General Aylmer believes. Slow fire of the Q.F. guns will in future be rare. A French gun battery is said to have a full effect over a hostile frontage of 200 meters (about 200 yards), and this is the normal frontage allotted to a battery. If three hostile batteries lie within this 200-yard front which our one battery is searching each of the hostile batteries will suffer the same loss as a single battery within the same frontage.

It has usually been the custom for the general to allot positions to the artillery and then tell it what it is to do. The modern French view is the opposite of this. It holds that the general should give the artillery clear instructions as to what it is to do, namely, its "mission," and leave to it the choice of its positions and its dispositions. He should apply to it, as to other arms, the simple and useful principle of the division of labor. The mission of a battery must last as long as the phase of the combat which it is supporting, but such permanence of mission has limits. An infantry battery ("batterie d'infanterie"), after the completion of a phase of the battle, may be given a new mission and become a counter battery. For example, an infantry unit attacks an advanced position. An infantry battery is associated with it. When the position is taken the further advance of the infantry unit may be easier or less important than that of neighboring infantry units. Then the battery may be taken away from it and be given a new objective or mission. Connection between infantry and artillery must be maintained by a double process—from above and below, that is. General Aylmer thinks the French modern doctrine differs considerably from the regulations of other armies.

PROFESSIONAL READING FOR OFFICERS.

Heading his paper with the quotation from Napoleon, "Read and reread the campaigns of the great captains," Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 14th U.S. Inf., talks of "Professional Reading for Infantry Officers" in the July Infantry Journal. Henderson, the military historian, asks: "If Napoleon, more highly endowed by nature with every military attribute than any other general of the Christian era, thought it essential to teach himself his business by incessant study, how much more is study necessary for ordinary men?" Gen. U. S. Grant, when he was living inconspicuously out in Galena, Ill., followed the campaigns of the Crimea with a map and pins, in which he traced every movement, much to the mystified interest of his neighbors, who, away out in the interior, thought little of the imminence of war in America, and probably imagined that the clerk in the leather store, subsequently to become one of the great soldiers of history, was wasting his time in moving the pegs about his map. Lieutenant Beebe gives the opinion of other arms as to the reading for infantry officers. For instance, a cavalry officer has recommended for infantry officers for proper appreciation of cavalry Von Bernhardi's "Cavalry in Future Wars" and the French translation from the French of "Cavalry in Action," while an artillery officer suggests Roquerol's "Quick Firing Field Artillery," Spalding's "Notes on Field Artillery" and Rohne's "Progress of Modern Field Artillery." The essayist believes that officers wishing to make a thorough study of military history would do well to investigate the methods of study at the Staff College in Washington.

The following books also will help: "The Application of Military History to Modern Warfare," Donaldson and Becke; "The Battle of Custoza," Von Herdy; "War," Maurice (1891), also some of Henderson's essays in his "Science of War" and Maude's methods of studying a campaign as shown in his books. Baden-Powell's "War in Practice," "Applied Principles of Field Fortifications

for Line Officers," Woodruff, and the "Defense of Duffer's Drift," published with "A Summer Night's Dream," will also start one's thoughts. For those interested in promoting libraries and study at posts the following articles are recommended: "Instructions of Our Officers in the Art of War," Major Wright, and "Post Graduate Course," Captain Sharp, both published in the Infantry Journal, and "Instruction in Tactics," Captain Rhodes, and "Post Professional Libraries," Lieutenant Catts, published in the M.S.I. Journal. Lieutenant Beebe gives a list of books which should be of great value to the Infantry officer. In the histories of the American wars he mentions Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War" and Wilcox's "History of the Mexican War." In Napoleonic literature among others we find suggested Dodge's four volumes on Bonaparte and "Napoleon's Maxims." In early military history the Infantry officer is advised to read Dodge's great captains series, including Alexander, Hannibal, etc. In strategy and tactics Hamley's "Operations of War" and Von der Goltz's "Conduct of War," Johnstone's "History of Tactics" and Hoenig's "Inquiries into the Tactics of the Future" are mentioned. Gripenkerl's "Letters on Applied Tactics" leads the list in the books on applied tactics, while under the head of "general" are suggested Henderson's "Science of War," Eames's "Ride in War," Baden-Powell's "Aids to Scouting," Henderson's "Art of Reconnaissance" and Hohenlohe's "Letters on Infantry and Artillery." In biographies, memoirs, etc., there is J. S. Johnston's "Narrative of Military Operations," while under communications and supply "Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field," by Commissary General Sharpe, U.S.A., is recommended. Among the government publications, Upton's "Military Policy of the United States" and the "U.S. Engineer Field Manual" are given. These suggestions coincide with the list of books recommended to the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy by a board of officers at the Academy. There are 208 books in the Military Academy list and 110 in the list of the Infantry Journal writer. With reference to all others except those named the two lists differ.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, announced on Aug. 29 that battle practice for the fleet will begin off the Virginia Capes about Sept. 12. In a letter making this announcement he asks the co-operation of all passing ships, to prevent inconvenience and interference with the practice firing. The practice grounds extend for a distance of from thirty to sixty miles off the Capes. Day firing will last a week or ten days, but the night practice will be only on the nights of Sept. 12 and 13. The importance of deciding quickly whether to pass ahead or astern of vessels towing the targets is impressed on all shipmasters, and they are asked to indicate promptly by marked action which course they will follow.

The U.S.S. North Carolina and Montana, of the Fifth division of the Atlantic Fleet, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 30, under command of Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, his flag flying from the North Carolina. The Tennessee is at Boston for repairs.

Summer residents at Rockland, Me., who enjoyed the visit of the Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia, Minnesota and Vermont there, on Aug. 5, 6 and 7, have been expressing the hope that other warships might drop anchor there before the summer season closes.

Rear Admiral Schroeder has issued orders permitting any division commander, at his discretion, prior to Sept. 12, to visit Hampton Roads, or send in ships single, but no ship is to enter Hampton Roads on Sunday.

The tenders Yankton and Yorktown will leave Hampton Roads on alternate days at 10:30 in the morning to deliver mail and passengers to the fleet and the station ship Celtic on the drill grounds, returning to Hampton Roads the same afternoon.

Rear Admiral Schroeder has advised the Navy Department of the tentative schedule of the fleet's movements between the Southern Drill Grounds and Hampton Roads as follows:

The first and second divisions will proceed to Hampton Roads Sept. 1, about sunset, to receive stores, ammunition, coal, etc. These divisions will return to the Southern Drill Grounds on the afternoon of Sept. 3. The third and fourth divisions will go on Sept. 5 to Hampton Roads for the same purpose, returning on the afternoon of Sept. 7.

Prior to Sept. 13 any division commander may at his discretion visit Hampton Roads or send in ships singly to boresight, but no ship will enter Hampton Roads on Sunday. Ships going to Hampton Roads for the purpose of boresighting will remain no longer than is absolutely necessary.

The Yankton and Panther will leave Hampton Roads on alternate days at about 10:30 a. m. to deliver mail and passengers to the fleet and return the same afternoon. The Panther made the trip Aug. 27.

REMOVING WRECK OF THE MAINE.

The Army board appointed by the Secretary of War under the terms of the recent Act of Congress to devise ways and means to remove the wreck of the Maine and the bodies entombed in it held its first meeting on Aug. 20. Col. W. M. Black, in charge of the Engineer District of New York, is chairman of the board, the other members being Major M. M. Patrick, who is stationed at Norfolk, and Capt. H. B. Ferguson, of the Engineer District of Alabama. Both Colonel Black and Major Patrick have had service in Havana and are familiar with the harbor there. The chairman, Colonel Black, is quoted as saying: "There are three things Congress and the people want accomplished. One is the removal of the bodies of the sailors, another is to determine how the ship was blown up, and, third, the removal of the wreck from the harbor. The first thing to be done will be to put the wreck in such shape that an examination may be made. To do this our present plan about the wreck, pump the water out and prop the ship up, pretty much the same as would be done were it in drydock. Then a thorough examination can be made." Captain Ferguson has been relieved of his duties at the Montgomery Engineer District to take personal charge of the work of the survey of the wreck. He will be stationed at Havana, Cuba, permanently, and will direct the work until it is completed. The other members of the board will visit Havana frequently and confer with Captain Ferguson.

Within a week or two a force under the direction

of one of the members of the board will begin the work. The purpose of the survey will be to determine the depth of the water around the wreck, and how deep it will be necessary to go to secure a solid foundation for piling, also the general condition of the bottom of the harbor in the vicinity of the wreck. For this borings and considerable preliminary work will be required. This examination will furnish data for estimating the probable cost of the work. The board will take up with great care the different methods proposed for raising the ship with a view to ascertaining as near as possible what it will cost to do the work. It is believed that the work can be done by the Department without outside assistance. As it is part of the work of the Government Engineers to raise or remove all of the wrecks along the coast line within the three-mile limit, it is supplied with much of the equipment required. The Engineers also know where to secure the best assistance available for extra work of this character. Officers in the Engineer Corps read with considerable amusement the accounts of a plan proposed by a private contractor, by which a regiment of soldiers is to be used in manning the jacks to raise the Maine. The only place where manual labor is used as power for hoisting machinery is in the Oriental countries, where labor can be secured at five and six cents per day. All the hoisting on modern engineering projects in this country and England is done by machinery. The proposal of the private contractor to use a regiment of soldiers is spectacular, but, in the opinion of government engineers, is on a par with a plan proposed for digging the Panama Canal by an army of men with pick and shovel instead of by steam shovels and other modern dredging machinery.

NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES.

Of the total authorized strength of 997 midshipmen at the Naval Academy, members of Congress will be authorized to nominate at least 431 candidates for admission to the fourth class next year. When the fall term at the Academy begins next month there will be over 200 vacancies in the new fourth class. At present there are 190 vacancies in the class. This may be increased by fifteen candidates who failed in the physical examination, but have secured permission to take a second examination because their disabilities are not of such a serious nature that they may not be removed by treatment. According to reports which have reached the Navy Department a total of 583 candidates for admission to the class have taken examinations and only 199 have passed. The percentage of those who qualified is unusually small. The first class has 214 members at present, but it is safe to predict that ten per cent. will fail to go through and obtain their diplomas. This would bring the number of vacancies to be filled up to 450. Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has notified the Senators and members of the House of the vacancies which they will be called upon to fill, based upon the reports which he has received from the Academy. He will no doubt issue a supplementary notice to fill vacancies created by the failure of midshipmen to pass the final examination next spring. Following is the apportionment of vacancies now existing and vacancies to be created by graduation:

Senatorial vacancies: For Alabama, existing 2; Arkansas, existing 3; by graduation 1; California, by graduation 3; Colorado, existing 2; Florida, existing 2; Georgia, existing 1; by graduation 1; Idaho, existing 1; by graduation 1; Illinois, existing 1; Indiana, existing 1; by graduation 2; Iowa, existing 1; by graduation 1; Kansas, by graduation 2; Kentucky, existing 1; by graduation 1; Louisiana, existing 2; Maine, by graduation 2; Maryland, by graduation 1; Massachusetts, by graduation 2; Michigan, existing 2; Minnesota, by graduation 2; Mississippi, existing 1; Montana, existing 1; by graduation 1; Nebraska, by graduation 2; Nevada, existing 2; by graduation 2; New Hampshire, existing 2; by graduation 1; New Jersey, existing 3; New York, by graduation 1; North Carolina, existing 1; North Dakota, existing 3; by graduation 1; Ohio, by graduation 2; Oklahoma, existing 3; Pennsylvania, existing 1; Rhode Island, by graduation 2; South Carolina, existing 1; South Dakota, existing 1; Tennessee, by graduation 2; Texas, existing 2; Utah, existing 1; by graduation 1; Virginia, existing 1; by graduation 2; Washington, existing 1; by graduation 1; West Virginia, by graduation 2; Wyoming, by graduation 2.

Congressional vacancies: Alabama, existing 5, by graduation 1; Arkansas, existing 7, by graduation 4; California, existing 2, by graduation 2; Colorado, existing 1, by graduation 3; Connecticut, existing 3, by graduation 4; Delaware, existing 1, by graduation 1; Florida, existing 2; Georgia, existing 6, by graduation 5; Idaho, by graduation 1; Illinois, existing 12, by graduation 16; Indiana, existing 6, by graduation 6; Iowa, existing 7, by graduation 4; Kansas, existing 5, by graduation 4; Kentucky, existing 5, by graduation 2; Louisiana, existing 6, by graduation 4; Maine, existing 1; by graduation 1; Maryland, existing 4, by graduation 1; Massachusetts, by graduation 8; Michigan, existing 7, by graduation 3; Minnesota, existing 6, by graduation 3; Mississippi, existing 8, by graduation 2; Missouri, existing 7, by graduation 5; Montana, existing 2; Nebraska, existing 5; Nevada, existing 1; New Hampshire, by graduation 1; New Jersey, existing 2, by graduation 6; New York, existing 13, by graduation 13; North Carolina, existing 6, by graduation 7; North Dakota, existing 7, by graduation 1; Ohio, existing 10, by graduation 7; Oklahoma, existing 6; Oregon, existing 1, by graduation 1; Pennsylvania, existing 6, by graduation 14; South Carolina, existing 3, by graduation 3; South Dakota, existing 1; Tennessee, existing 6, by graduation 3; Texas, existing 8, by graduation 2; Utah, existing 1; Vermont, by graduation 1; Virginia, existing 3, by graduation 4; Washington, existing 2; West Virginia, existing 6, by graduation 1; Wisconsin, existing 6, by graduation 5; Alaska, existing 1; New Mexico, existing 1, and Hawaii, existing 1.

In Brazil a movement is on foot to procure funds for the building of a fourth ship, to complete a fleet unit. This has been initiated by the Brazilian Navy League, which has allotted the sums to be raised by each province and municipality. Local feeling is being appealed to, and the ship is prepared to be named Riachuelo. The names of the two principal subscribers will be engraved on the guns, and a complete roll of subscribers will be preserved on board in a coffer to be presented by the Navy League.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. converted yacht Siren, purchased during the Spanish-American War from the late Mr. A. J. Cassatt for \$40,000, has been declared unfit for naval purposes by the Navy Board of Survey, and will be dropped from the Navy list. The vessel will be sold to the highest bidder. The Siren is a steel vessel, rigged with one mast, has single screw and vertical triple expansion engine. She is 174 feet long and has a speed of thirteen knots. She carries a complement of five officers and thirty-seven men and is now at Norfolk.

The orders to the U.S.S. Prairie to proceed to the West Indies have been revoked. The vessel will remain at New York for the present.

The Potomac and Pontiac have been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet as tenders during the coming target practice of the fleet.

The First Torpedo Division (Macdonough, Stringham and Bailey), now at Newport, R.I., has been ordered to Boston to remain from Sept. 1 to 13 for patrol duty in connection with the Harvard-Boston aviation meet.

All mail for the Charleston should be sent to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The First Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet (Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper) has been sent to Norfolk, and will later join the Third Submarine Division in Chesapeake Bay for drills and exercises.

The U.S.S. Birmingham, now at New York city, and the Chester, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., have been ordered to Cape Cod Bay to hold drills and exercises.

The armored cruisers Maryland and West Virginia, at Mare Island, Cal., have been selected by the Navy Department, to make tests of the Pacific coast coal, in the hope of finding a coal mined on that coast which would be satisfactory for use in the Navy. Tests will also be made to compare the efficiency of the Pocahontas coal now used in the Navy with the Pacific coast coal.

Paymr. Gen. Thos. J. Cowie, U.S.N., with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, has established an experimental commissary store for officers and men at the Washington Navy Yard. It is modeled after the stores that have been maintained by the Army for years. If the store at Washington proves a success the Paymaster General will extend the system to other navy yards and stations. It is thought that a saving of from eight to twenty per cent. to the officers and men will result from the inauguration of such a system.

The surveys of the Puritan, Galveston, Chattanooga, Denver, Cleveland and New Jersey are now complete and in the hands of the officers of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. As soon as the reports can be gone over the work of overhauling these ships will be ordered. Already the overhauling of the New Jersey at the Boston yard has been started and the work on some of the other ships may be in progress before the review of the surveys is completed. The expenditure of \$30,000 on the Puritan, \$85,000 on the New Jersey and \$80,000 on each of the other ships has been authorized by Congress.

The new naval health records will be issued to the Navy on the first of the year. They are the result of years of careful consideration by officers of the Medical Corps, and important results are expected to follow their use. These records will be a complete history of the physical condition of officers and enlisted men from the time they entered the Navy until the end of their service. By consulting them a surgeon can tell at a glance what had been the state of health of a patient from the time he entered the Navy. They will also indicate when an officer or soldier was vaccinated and what scars he bore, if any, when he was commissioned or enlisted. The records, which can be handled by a sort of card index system, will accompany the officer and enlisted man wherever he goes. When he is transferred the record will be sent to his new ship or station, and upon the termination of his service will be sent to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to be filed. If a man re-enlists an abstract of his former record will be made part of the new record.

The German torpedo boat S 76, in a night collision in Kiel Bay Aug. 16, rammed Torpedo Boat S 32 and both boats sank. The crews were saved.

The Archimede, the largest submarine boat in the world, will start early this month on a 500-mile cruise from Cherbourg to Toulon, Bizerta and Oran. Lieutenant Trochet, her commander, wished to take the Archimede to New York, but the Minister of Marine would not consent.

The Portuguese gunboat Tejo, of 533 tons, was wrecked Aug. 26 on Berlengas Islands, a small, rocky group, off the coast of Portugal, about seventy miles north of Lisbon. The crew was saved. The Tejo, which was officially rated as a torpedoboot destroyer, was 230 feet long, carried the usual armament of her class, and had a complement of eighty-five men.

The officers and men of the U.S.S. Wheeling and the Petrel have been greatly enjoying their visit to Colombo, Ceylon, and have attended tennis parties and dinners and other entertainments. The baseball nine of the Petrel beat that of the Wheeling on Aug. 29 by a score of 11 to 6. The teams will play at Bombay and Naples for a purse of \$300. A large crowd witnessed the match. Among the onlookers were Commanders Eberle and Taylor, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Whitacre Allen, the Hon. H. L. Crawford, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Chester A. Davis, the American Vice Consul. The men fraternized cordially with the British sailors, and their conduct has been exemplary.

Notwithstanding the objections of many members of the Duma, who voted the funds, the Russian War Ministry has placed a \$1,450,000 artillery order with the Creusot works in France.

Chili has invited tenders to be submitted by Sept. 15 for two battleships of 24,000 tons each, capable of a speed of 23 knots. The plans have been drawn up by Sir Philip Watts, chief naval constructor of the British navy, and specify that the guns and certain machinery must be of English design and manufacture. It is believed that the terms of the recent Chilean loan which was floated by the Rothschilds stipulated this advantage to English builders.

Two British naval vessels, the torpedoboot destroyer Success and torpedoboot 13, were blown ashore on the Scotch coast by a gale Aug. 27. The torpedoboot was driven hard upon the rocks. There were no casualties in the crew.

The British cruiser Natal, which led last year

in the heavy gun-layers' test, has been making a "record" for the 9.2-inch and 7.5-inch guns. With one of the former she fired six rounds and made 51-2 hits in 61 2-5 seconds, the half hit being a ricochet, which counts as such in this year's firing tests. With a 7.5-inch gun six rounds were fired and 51-2 hits made in 40 seconds. The six 9.2-inch guns averaged 4.47 hits per gun per minute, and the four 7.5-inch guns made 5.31 hits per gun per minute, the total number of hits being 48 out of 56 rounds.

Twenty-three battleships, four armored, and eight smaller protected cruisers, fifty-five ocean-going destroyers, and also submarines, will take part in the autumn maneuvers of the German fleet.

The London Engineer says: "Respecting the new battleship Rio de Janeiro, which Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. have on hand for Brazil, it seems desirable to place on record the actual facts. The new battleship will be 655 feet in length over all by 92 feet beam, and will have a draft of 26 feet and a displacement of 32,000 tons. Her armament will consist of 12 14-inch guns, 14 6-inch guns, 14 4-inch guns, three 6-pounder landing guns, six machine automatic guns and three 18-inch torpedo tubes under water. She will not only be very much larger than the Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo already built for Brazil at Elswick and Barrow respectively, but the Rio de Janeiro will also be bigger by a good deal than any battleship in, or at present in course of, construction for our own navy. The machinery will be of improved turbine type and will drive four screws and give a speed of 22 1-2 knots. A definite commencement has recently been made at Elswick with the laying down of this new battleship, and completion will be reached within two years from date. The approximate cost is understood to be no less than £2,900,000."

Recently, when three French naval lieutenants were required to take a course at the Buc Military Aviation School, no fewer than 109 candidates came forward, a sufficient proof of the interest taken in aviation by the French navy.

The work of refitting the hull of the French submarine Pluviose, which has been towed from Calais to Cherbourg, is being rapidly pushed forward. Investigation has proved that at the moment of the collision short circuits broke out all over the vessel, especially in the central post, where all the cables were found fused, the woodwork of the switchboard charred, and the ebolite twisted or broken. Although the rapid invasion of the water must have prevented the fire from being of any considerable duration, says the London Engineer, the powerful heat may quite possibly have asphyxiated the men in the central post, as well as the officer in charge of the periscope. It is even suggested that the dense smoke might have been the cause of the opening of the forward manhole. It is considered probable that the vessel was not under control at the moment of the collision with the mail steamer. All operations causing the submarine to rise had been carried out. If the fire broke out before the collision, it would have been this which rendered the crew powerless to prevent the catastrophe.

President J. S. Hyde and Secretary Joseph M. Trott, of the Bath Iron Works, at a conference with Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, agreed to send the new destroyer Paulding on her four-hour trial run over the Rockland, Me., course on Friday, Sept. 2, or Saturday, Sept. 3. The officials of the contracting company came to the Department to protest against the ruling of the Board of Inspection and Survey for ships, but were given very little satisfaction, as the Acting Secretary informed them that the action of the board was final. He informed Messrs. Hyde and Trott that the board was a representative of the Navy Department, and its action was the same as if it were taken by the Secretary. When the ship was to make the test last Thursday the contractors insisted that the weather was too rough and appealed from the decision of the board, which insisted that the contractors should not be allowed to wait for a smooth sea.

James B. Stanley, seaman, fell overboard from the U.S.S. Iowa at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, striking his head on a coal barge. He sank immediately and did not reappear. He had been in the Service about three and one-half years, and was a resident of Brooksville, Miss., where his father, J. S. Stanley, a physician, resides.

The Katahdin is at the Norfolk Navy Yard being equipped for the experiments which are to be conducted by the special board on naval ordnance, consisting of Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., president, Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., and Comdr R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., some time in October on the Potomac River, near the Indian Head Proving Ground. Contrary to the popular impression, it is not the plan of the board to fire shots at the Katahdin, but at targets placed upon the ship. The firing is to be done from the Tallahassee, which has been placed at the disposal of the board. By the use of the Tallahassee and the Katahdin the board will be able to conduct some tests at long distance firing. After the experiments with the targets on the Katahdin, the board will be required, according to the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill, to make experiments on the "half armor and heavy turret armor of an actual vessel." This will make it necessary for the Navy Department to assign another vessel to the board, which will present to it a number of new problems in making these experiments. This provision of the bill, which was inserted through the efforts of Representative Hobson, of Alabama, reads as follows: "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in experiments unless in the development of armor-piercing projectiles and high explosives, an attack on heavy turret armor and heavy belt armor is made by armor-piercing projectiles at a battle range not less than 8,000 yards and by explosive gelatine in quantity not less than 200 pounds, exploded against the heavy belt armor and heavy turret armor of an actual vessel."

Chili has invited tenders to be submitted by Sept. 15 for two battleships of 24,000 tons each, capable of a speed of twenty-three knots. The plans, drawn up by Sir Philip Watts, chief naval constructor of the British navy, specify that the guns and certain machinery must be of English design and manufacture. It is believed that the terms of the recent Chilean loan, which was floated by the Rothschilds, stipulated the advantage to English builders.

Lifting magnets were used successfully to recover the cargo of a barge laden with wire nails in kegs, steel barrel hoops, staples and barbed wire sunk at New Orleans in fifty feet of water. The magnet was lowered into the water until it reached the material, when the

electric current was turned on; the masses of steel were attracted and held so securely that they could be hoisted to the surface and delivered to the dock.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE.

It is doubtful whether in the history of the Naval Academy there has been such a successful practice cruise as the one that took place this year. Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superintendent of the Academy, expresses his gratification at the result of the cruise in an order under date of Aug. 27. Unofficial reports which have reached the Navy Department from various sources indicate that the officers, midshipmen and enlisted men merit all of the praise which is given them in Superintendent Bowyer's order, which is subjoined:

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1910.
Naval Academy Order No. 62.
In view of the unusual character of the practice cruise of this year, and of the favorable comment from abroad upon the character of the cruise, and upon the good conduct and neat appearance of the midshipmen, the Superintendent considers it only proper to congratulate the squadron commander, the commanding officers, the officers, the midshipmen, and the enlisted personnel upon the successful termination of the cruise.
2. The Superintendent desires to express his appreciation of the hearty co-operation of each and every one toward the success of the cruise, which has resulted so satisfactorily.
J. M. BOWYER, Captain, U.S.N., Superintendent.

NON-COMS. AND INSPECTIONS.

Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Wis., Aug. 20, 1910.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
I read with interest your article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL referring to a certain kind of inspection of personnel, and venture to express my opinion on the matter should you again find occasion to write on the subject. There should certainly be some restriction as to who are required to attend these inspections, as at present in some posts all non-commissioned officers except first sergeants are required to attend these inspections with privates. Non-coms. are entitled to respect from those under their supervision, and I do not think this tends to increase their self-respect or command respect from those under them. For example, a sergeant, forty-five years of age, with over twenty years' service, is required to attend these inspections along with a lot of young recruits just in the Service. This must certainly be humiliating to him. When a non-com. attains the rank of sergeant he should be excused from such inspections. A man who is not capable of caring for his health and is not to be trusted to this extent should never attain such a rank. I endorse your opinion that these inspections should not be made by company officers or non-coms. They should be made by officers of the Medical Corps only.

FIRST SERGEANT.

With the bicycle still a factor for officers of the Navy as one means of meeting the required physical test it may be said to have retained its popularity at least with that branch of the Service, but the passing of the bicycle from general favor as a pleasure vehicle is noted as an example of the fickleness of public fancy. In 1897 there were exported from the United States bicycles and bicycle parts to the value of \$7,005,323. During the fiscal year which ended June 30 last we exported only \$620,760 worth of bicycles, complete and in part. In 1897 we exported \$2,375,000 worth to Great Britain, and only \$126,000 worth last year. Germany paid us over \$1,000,000 for bicycles in 1897, but only \$14,000 the past year. The "bicycle craze" reached its height in Japan in 1904, when we sold her \$426,000 worth. Last year she bought only \$21,000 worth. The whole world owes a debt of gratitude to the bicycle, and its passing is to be regretted, says the Inter-Ocean. Aside from its encouragement of outdoor exercise, it educated the public to the charms of travel in our highways and byways, and gave great impetus to the general improvement of public thoroughfares in city, town and country. The automobile could not have attained its present popularity had it arrived with our roads generally in the condition in which the pioneer bicyclists found them.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following is information of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table, published elsewhere in this issue:
Dixie, arrived Lynnhaven Bay Aug. 26.
Smith, Lamson, Preston and Reid, arrived Aug. 25 at Lynnhaven Bay.
Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Snapper, Stingray and Tarpon, arrived Aug. 30 at the navy yard, New York.
Delaware, sailed Aug. 30 from Cape Cod Bay for Hampton Roads, Va.
North Carolina and Montana, arrived Aug. 30 at Newport, R.I.
Wheeling and Petrel, sailed Aug. 31 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Bombay, India.
Buffalo, arrived Aug. 29 at Guam.
Leonidas, sailed Aug. 31 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Norfolk, Va.
Caesar, arrived Aug. 31 at Norfolk, Va.
Albany, arrived Sept. 1 at Yokohama, Japan.
Rainbow, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Chancey, sailed Sept. 1 from Yokohama, Japan, for Kobe, Japan.
Massachusetts, arrived Aug. 31 at Philadelphia, Pa.
North Dakota, arrived Aug. 31 at Newport, R.I.
Macdonough, Stringham and Bailey, sailed Sept. 1 from Newport, R.I., for Boston, Mass.
Birmingham, arrived Aug. 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.
Tarrantula and Cuttlefish, arrived Sept. 1 at Annapolis, Md.
Pontiac, arrived Sept. 1 at Norfolk, Va.
Castine and Severn, arrived Aug. 31 at the navy yard, New York.
Dubuque, sailed Sept. 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York city.
Massachusetts, placed in reserve Sept. 1 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, placed out of commission Aug. 31 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
New York, New Orleans, sailed from Yokohama for Woosung Sept. 2.
Buffalo, sailed from Guam for Cavite Sept. 2.
North Carolina and Montana arrived at Bristol, R.I., Sept. 1.
Delaware, Connecticut, Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire arrived at Hampton Roads Sept. 1.
Macdonough, Bailey and Stringham arrived at Boston Sept. 1.
Dubuque returned to Guantanamo Sept. 1.
Massachusetts placed in reserve at Philadelphia Sept. 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 26.—Comdr. M. L. Miller to duty Connecticut as executive officer.
Comdr. G. H. Burrage detached duty Connecticut, and granted sick leave two months.
Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Follock to duty office Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. A. W. Pressey, retired, detached duty Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to home.
Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker to duty connection fitting out McCall, and duty on board when placed in commission.
Lieut. W. P. Cronan detached duty in charge Navy Recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to duty in charge Publicity Bureau, Navy Recruiting Service, New York, N.Y.
Med. Insp. H. B. Fitts, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 23, 1910.
Chief Gun. J. J. Murray to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Mach. T. J. Hayes to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Paymr. Clerk R. E. Ames appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.
Paymr. Clerk E. J. Hoffman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Note.—Commodore R. H. Galt, retired, died at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26, 1910.
AUG. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Iowa as navigator.
Lieut. R. O. Davis detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Mississippi as assistant to the senior engineer officer.
Ensign D. L. Howard detached duty Dolphin; to duty Hartford.
Surg. W. B. Grove detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Surg. J. F. Leys detached temporary duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.
Passed Asst. Surg. D. C. Cather detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Iowa.
Passed Asst. Paymr. H. W. Browning detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Massachusetts.
Passed Asst. Paymr. R. Spear detached duty Naval Academy, Md.; to duty Iowa.
AUG. 30.—Lieut. T. F. Caldwell to duty Indiana as senior engineer officer.
Lieut. J. C. Townsend detached duty command Narwhal; to home and wait orders.
Ensign A. H. Miles detached duty command Viper; to duty command Narwhal.
Ensign L. P. Warren detached duty Cuttlefish; to duty command Viper.
Surg. J. C. Pryor detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Asst. Naval Constr. E. S. Land, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave two months.
The U.S.S. Siren has been stricken from the Navy list from Aug. 30, 1910.
AUG. 31.—Lieut. G. W. S. Castle detached duty as assistant inspector of engineering material, Carbon Steel Works, and of the Pittsburgh District; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign T. A. Thomson, jr., detached duty Iowa; to duty Dolphin.
Ensign R. L. C. Stover detached duty Chattanooga; to duty Maryland.
Ensign F. N. Eklund when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Princeton.
Asst. Surg. H. E. Jenkins detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Montana.
Asst. Surg. H. R. Hermes detached duty Montana; to temporary recruiting duty Knoxville, Tenn.
Passed Asst. Paymr. F. T. Watrous when discharge treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted leave three months.
Chief Bttn. W. Johnson detached duty New Hampshire; to North Dakota.
Chief Bttn. N. Drake detached duty North Dakota; to duty New Hampshire.
Chief Mach. F. P. Mugan detached duty Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.
Chief Mach. R. Jeffares when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted leave three months.
Mach. H. Champeno detached duty Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.
SEPT. 1.—Ensign H. M. Bemis detached duty Wolverine; to temporary duty Iowa.
Midan. D. C. Cordiner detached duty Mississippi and wait orders.
Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached duty Dubuque; to temporary duty naval hospital, Mare Island.
Paymr. J. D. Robnett unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 25.—Col. J. E. Mahoney, appointed president of Marine Retiring Board, to convene Aug. 29, 1910, at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses and Capt. W. H. Clifford appointed member of Marine Retiring Board, to convene Aug. 29, 1910, at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
Capt. T. H. Brown, detached U.S.S. Iowa to resume duties at Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., upon transfer of marine detachment ashore.
First Lieut. F. A. Barker, detached U.S.S. Massachusetts to resume duties at Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon transfer of marine detachment ashore.
First Lieut. H. O. Smith, detached U.S.S. Indiana to resume duties at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., upon transfer of marine detachment ashore.
First Lieut. F. A. Gardener, appointed recorder of Marine Retiring Board, to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, 1910.
First Lieut. P. H. Torrey, appointed temporary judge advocate of general court-martial, Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., during illness of 2d Lieutenant Butler.
AUG. 29.—Major A. S. McLenore, A.A. and I., leave of absence granted on Aug. 14 revoked from and including Sept. 22.
Capt. C. B. Hatch, appointed naval delegate to American Prison Association and International Prison Congress, to meet in Washington, D.C., Sept. 29 to Oct. 8, 1910.
Capt. C. H. Lyman, appointed side-de-camp to major general, commandant, from Aug. 27, 1910; also appointed inspector of target practice, U.S. Marine Corps, vice Capt. D. P. Hall, relieved.
Second Lieut. C. G. Sinclair detached Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
AUG. 30.—Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, retired, assume charge of Recruiting District of New Hampshire, temporarily, relieving Capt. William Brackett.
Capt. William Brackett, detached Recruiting District of New Hampshire; to duty Recruiting District of Illinois, relieving 1st Lieut. W. F. Bevan.
First Lieut. W. F. Bevan, detached Recruiting District of Illinois to assume charge of Recruiting District of New Hampshire.
AUG. 31.—Second Lieut. Paul J. Levering, U.S.M.C., to appear before retiring board to determine his physical fitness for active duty.

S.O. 44, AUG. 19, 1910, U.S.M.C.
Publishes names of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear granted twenty days' extension of leave.
AUG. 27.—Capt. J. C. Cantwell ordered to Providence, R.I., to attend the Providence Convention of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association, meeting Aug. 31.

AUG. 30.—Gun. George Jeffas granted thirty days' leave en route to Windom.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted thirty days' leave en route to rejoin Gresham.

First Lieut. W. E. Hall granted fifteen days' leave.

AUG. 31.—Constr. W. C. Besselievre, jr., ordered to New York, N.Y., to inspect repairs to the Algonquin.

Second Lieut. J. L. Ahern detached from the Thetis; remainder of sick leave revoked and ordered to the Yamacraw.

Bliss, J. A. Pearl, resignation accepted as a boatswain in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Bids will be asked for on the two revenue cutters authorized by the last session appropriation bill in the latter part of September or early in October. The engineers of the Revenue Cutter Service are pushing the work on the plans, as with the loss of the Perry the Service is in need of some new boats. It is expected that both of the new cutters will be completed within a year. The limit of cost for each cutter is fixed by the appropriation bill at \$250,000, and it will require some very close calculations to secure vessels which will be up to the standard of the Service at that price. The most important difference in the plans of the new cutters from those now in service will be in the quarters for the officers and enlisted men. These will be on the main deck in the new boats, instead of below.

A decided improvement in the marksmanship of officers and enlisted men is shown in the report of the small-arm target practice which has been received by the Revenue Cutter Service. The report covers a period of six months, ending June 30. Revenue cutter Winona, Capt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.C.S., commanding, made the best record for the period. Second place was captured by revenue cutter Onondaga, Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S., commanding. Revenue cutter Windom, 1st Lieut. A. M. Gamble, U.S.R.C.S., commanding, ranked third. In the individual matches the best record of a commissioned officer was made by 2d Lieut. W. A. Benham, U.S.R.C.S., of the Winona. Oiler E. Derum, of the same cutter, made the best record among the enlisted men.

Revenue cutter Bear has sailed from Nome, Alaska, for Unalaska, with Gov. Walter Clark, of Alaska, and party on board.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S., of the Onondaga, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in Providence, R.I., at the Atlantic Deepwaterways Convention. He will discuss the advantages of improved waterways to the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. Commandant Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, returned Friday, Sept. 2, from his annual leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. P. U. Ueberoth. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HIDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.
MCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MAKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.
MANNING—Capt. G. L. Canine. On Arctic cruise.
MOHAWK—1st Lieut. W. M. Munter. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otis. On Alaskan cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. C. Otis. Norfolk, Va.
SENECA—Capt. G. C. Canine. On Arctic cruise.
TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. On Alaskan cruise.
SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. North Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. Galveston, Texas.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 1, 1910.

Mrs. and Miss Brander, mother and sister of Chaplain Brander, 15th Cav., left Thursday for Atlantic City. Chaplain Brander sailed on Wednesday for Europe, where he will make a tour of several countries on his bicycle. Colonel Garrard and Lieutenant Lear returned Thursday from Camp Perry. Lieutenant Lear is preparing to leave for Fort Riley, where he will enter the school.

Mr. Marshall, father of Capt. R. C. Marshall, Q.M.D., has been a visitor to his son for a few days. Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., arrived Friday from a two years' recruiting detail at Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. Howze and their two grandsons have been visiting their son, Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d P.A. They returned to their home in Birmingham, Ala., Tuesday. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieutenant Shepherd, and her guest, Miss Schmelz, left Sunday for Hampton, Va. Capt. Julian R. Lindsey returned Friday from Camp Perry. Mrs. and Miss Tate, mother and sister of Lieutenant Tate, 15th Cav., returned Thursday from Crockett Springs, Va. Capt. Howard H. Bailly, Med. Corps, left recently for Chicago on temporary duty with the state militia. Col. and Mrs. Garrard had at dinner on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitely, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Booker and Lieutenants Howze and Overton. Mrs. R. C. Marshall, wife of Captain Marshall, leaves Saturday with her children for Spring Lake, N.J., from which place she will go by automobile to Syracuse, N.Y.

Fifty-five horses from the remount depot at Fort Reno will arrive to-day. They are said to be even a better type than those received last year, and which were so satisfactory. Five horses, with riders, for the troop and battery races will leave on Thursday for Pimlico.

Captain Payne's battery, 3d Field Artillery, will turn out on Saturday for the purpose of illustrating the methods of fire of Field Artillery, direct and indirect, before the class of the War College.

Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill have returned after several weeks' visit at Lieutenant McNeill's home. Lieutenant Seagraves has bought from Lieutenant Colonel Beach, formerly of the 15th Cavalry, his thoroughbred horse, Dick. Lieutenant Colonel Beach will leave in about three weeks for the Philippines. Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th Cav., leaves in a few days for Sea Girt, N.J., after which he will be on leave until time to report at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 31, 1910.

Mrs. A. H. Davidson entertained at bridge on Aug. 20, honoring Mrs. Weber, of Ohio University, Miss Weber and Miss Boughessey, of Chicago. Miss Buck, of Columbus, and Miss Weber held highest scores. On the following Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Murray, assisted by her daughter, Miss Annie May, had Mrs. Booth, Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. A. H. Davidson to meet the same ladies at bridge, when the highest scores were made by Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Weber, who received bouquets of bridesmaid roses. Colonel Murray, Capt. W. T. Davidson, Messrs. Thomas, Booth, Rockwell and Joyce joined for the refreshments just before the concert and parade enjoyed from the veranda.

Mrs. L. D. Ganser, after a brief visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Talbott, has returned to Fort Snelling. Mr. Thomas, father of Mrs. A. H. Davidson, after several weeks' visit, has returned to

his home. Pierson Menoher left Sunday for Highland Falls, N.Y., to enter school.

Major William Weigel is the guest of Lieut. K. A. Joyce while here for instruction in recruiting. Miss Hooe, who, for the past month, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Ellis, left for West Virginia to visit friends. Mrs. J. M. Phalen returned from Detroit Friday. Mrs. Milo C. Corey and little daughter, Kitty Lord, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Phalen. Lieut. G. V. Paeker has returned from a brief outing in Michigan.

Capt. A. C. Christie's mother was his guest last week. Little Geneva and Carlisle Christie accompanied her back to Pennsylvania. Mrs. H. J. Hirsch entertained at bridge Friday, when flowers were the prizes, and awarded to Mrs. Roe and Miss Parsons. On Sunday Mrs. Holcombe gave a dinner, honoring Mrs. Milo C. Corey. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Bryson entertained at dinner for eight.

Mrs. J. C. Drain, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbott for several weeks, left Friday to join her husband at Fort Snelling. Capt. and Mrs. Phalen gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Corey. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey and Major Weigel.

BASEBALL AT NORFOLK.

U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30, 1910.

The closing baseball game of the season at the naval hospital was played Tuesday, Aug. 30, with the crack nine from the U.S. hospital ship Solace, against the naval hospital team. Both teams were in good form and the intense rivalry between them added greatly to the interest in the game. Two triple plays by the hospital team were unusual features.

For the Solace the catching of Craddock and the excellent judgment of Holthofer, on second base, stood out most prominently. For the hospital team the batting of Holt, the pitching of Furr and the team work of all resulted in the final score.

Surg. W. M. Garton organized the hospital team early in the summer, and it is to his excellent coaching and advice that much of the success of the team is due. The hospital team disbanded after a most successful season. Five of its members going to Washington, D.C., to attend the Hospital Corps Training School. The score in detail follows:

SOLACE.											HOSPITAL.											
	ab	r	h	po	a	e		ab	r	h	po	a	e		ab	r	h	po	a	e		
Harris, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0	Kerr, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	Holthofer, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	2	
Holthofer, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	2	Heywood, 2b.	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	Murphy, ss.	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Murphy, ss.	4	0	0	0	3	0	Holt, 3b.	5	3	2	3	2	0	0	Craddock, c.	4	0	1	10	1	0	
Craddock, c.	4	0	1	10	1	0	De Leary, ss.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	Weaver, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	0	
Weaver, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	0	Pigott, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1	0	0	Bernhardt, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0	
Bernhardt, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0	Tichenor, cf.	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Switbank, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Switbank, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	0	Van Aller, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	Kellam, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	
Kellam, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	Furr, p.	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	Winters, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Winters, p.	3	0	0	0	0	2	Saunders, c.	4	0	1	6	1	0	0								

Totals . . . 34 2 4 27 13 6 Totals . . . 40 6 27 14 3

U.S.H.S. Solace . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

U.S.N. Hospital . . . 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—6

Two-base hits—Holt. Triple plays—Furr, Heywood, Pigott; Furr, Heywood, unassisted. Left on bases—Solace, 3; Hospital, 6. First base on errors—Solace, 3; Hospital, 5. Hits off Furr, 4; off Winters, 7. Struck out—By Furr, 7; by Winters, 6. Bases on balls—Off Furr, 2; off Winters, 3; by Winters, 1; by Holt, 1; by Holt, 1; by DeLeary, 4; by Pigott, 3; by Van Aller, 1; by Furr, 1.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 25, 1910.

The new field equipment adopted by the Infantry board, of which Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., was a member, will be used by the 2d Battalion, 8th Inf., at Atascadero camp next month, and the rolling kitchen designed by Capt. F. W. Stopford will be used by them on the march to camp.

A tea was given by Mrs. G. W. McIver in honor of Mrs. M. P. Maus for Mesdames Mason, Bullard, W. K. Wright, Hunter, W. M. Wright, Ripley, Tully and Warner and Miss Smedberg while Mrs. Maus was at Del Monte for the golf tournament.

Lieut. D. H. Connolly, C.E., is visiting the post and attended the hop Thursday evening. Lieut. W. E. Hobson on Tuesday entertained Mrs. Virginia H. Tobin, Mrs. Minnigerode, Mrs. J. B. Miller and the Misses Minnigerode, rowing around the bay in glass bottom boats.

Miss Thomas, Miss Tobin, Mrs. Minnigerode, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, the Misses Minnigerode, Mrs. Moller, Lieutenant Hobson, Lieutenant Minnigerode and others gathered at Mrs. R. A. Jones's quarters Thursday for an informal tea prior to the departure of Mrs. Minnigerode and her daughters for Baltimore. Mrs. Minnigerode was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. W. M. Wright Tuesday, others present being Mesdames McIver, Bulmer and Rule.

Mrs. Minnigerode entertained Miss Thomas, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Tobin, the Misses Minnigerode, Mrs. Moller, Lieutenants Hobson and several others at tea at Hotel Del Monte Monday. Miss Wood, of New York, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hobley, left Monday for home. Mrs. Hobley accompanied her to San Francisco to spend several days. Miss Cora Smedberg is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. W. McIver.

Following is the itinerary of the 200-mile practice march of the entire 8th Infantry, Co. K, 30th Infantry, and the machine-gun platoons of the 5th Cavalry, 8th and 30th Infantry: Aug. 29, from Monterey to Fields ranch, 10 miles; Aug. 30, to Salinas, 11 miles; Aug. 31, to Crockett, 10 miles; Sept. 1, to point north of San Juan, 11 miles; Sept. 2, Watsonville, 13.50 miles; Sept. 3, Casterville (Sunday), 12 miles; Sept. 4, Salinas, 8 miles; Sept. 5, Chualar, 15 miles; Sept. 7, Soledad, 14 miles; Sept. 8, King City, 19.50 miles; Sept. 9, San Ardo, 16.25 miles; Sept. 10-11 (Sunday), Bradley, 18.50 miles; Sept. 12, San Miguel, 16.25 miles; Sept. 13, Paso Robles, 14.50 miles; Sept. 14, San Marcos, 12 miles, covering a total of 200.05 miles. Company I, 30th Infantry, will garrison the post during the six weeks the troops are away. The machine-gun platoons of the 8th and 30th Infantry and 5th Cavalry left the post on Monday for Camp Gilding, to engage in field firing until Friday, when they will return to the garrison. Lieut. V. G. Osmith, B.Q.M. and C.S. 8th Inf., has been detailed in charge of the mounted detachment, vice Lieut. W. H. Johnson, B. Adj. relieved.

Mrs. W. A. Carleton has returned to the post as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ripley. Lieut. and Miss Bowman were hosts at dinner Friday for Captain Bell, Captain Hathaway, Mrs. Bowman, Lieutenant King and Miss Jessie Bowman. Miss Jessie Bowman has returned to her home in Kentucky after a visit of several weeks with her brother, Lieut. M. H. Bowman. Miss Elizabeth Woods, spending the summer at Del Monte, was guest of honor at a tea given at Pebble Beach Lodge this week by Miss Warner, an impromptu dance following.

Dr. Sanford Mason, who has been visiting his father, Colonel Mason, after an operation for appendicitis, has entirely recovered. Capt. Edwin Bell entertained Lieutenant Moorman and Dr. Mason at the theater in Monterey Monday evening.

Miss Julia Gragg's informal dance in Monterey Wednesday was attended by Captain Baldwin, the Misses Minnigerode, Lieutenants Hobson and Minnigerode. Mrs. Muhlenberg has returned from a visit with friends at the Presidio de San Francisco. Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright were recent dinner hosts in honor of Miss Virginia H. Tobin. Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Col. E. B. Robertson, is a week-end guest of Miss Carey. Capt. and Mrs. Ripley entertained Mesdames Carleton, McIver and Howard at dinner Tuesday. The decorations at Miss Pickering's tea in honor of Mrs. Carleton on Saturday were exquisite. About thirty guests were entertained and a delightful feature was the singing of Miss Pickering.

Lieut. W. C. Russell, 11th Inf., is visiting Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode. On Monday, a day before Miss Warner's departure for the East, she was guest of honor at a tea given by Miss Ames in Monterey. Miss Bowman returned yesterday from San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Sharon, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, have been cordially welcomed by their garrison friends.

Thirty-two ladies met in the qualifying rounds of the golf tournament at Del Monte Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Brinker-

hoff entertained at a handsomely appointed dinner Thursday, among the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Price, Miss Thomas and Lieutenant King. Mrs. Falkoner was honor guest at a bridge and tea given by her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Jones, Wednesday, when twenty-eight guests were entertained.

Major W. M. Wright, while visiting at the Palace in San Francisco this week, reported the loss or theft of a purse carried by Mrs. Wright and containing jewelry valued at \$1,200.

Lieut. S. A. Howard, who is in the post hospital with typhoid fever, is reported to be slowly improving.

All sorts of jolly affairs have been given this week in honor of Brownie and Gettie Norman, who leave next Monday to enter the University of the Pacific and the Conservatory of Music at San Jose, Cal. On Tuesday evening they were guests of honor at a dinner given by Evelyn Ellis in Pacific Grove, and the following evening Annetta Guernsey, of Pacific Grove, also entertained at dinner for them.

Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Evans were two welcome new members in the 500 Club, which was entertained by Mrs. Tywman last Tuesday. The final meeting of the Bridge Club was held with Mrs. Kalde on Monday, when Mesdames Cranston, Davis and Hall captured the prizes.

A slight epidemic of grippe has been prevalent in the post for the past week and Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. W. B. Baker and Major P. G. Wales have all been housed with the painful malady.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1910.

Fort Niagara, one of the most beautiful posts in the U.S. Army, has been the scene of great activities recently, both socially and in a military way. Two companies from Fort Jay, commanded by Capt. F. H. Burton and Lieut. J. H. Rudolph, are here for target shooting as well as two companies from Fort Porter, commanded by Capt. H. R. Perry and Lieut. W. E. Dawson. Capt. and Mrs. Burton have taken temporary quarters here.

Mrs. Goodwyn entertained charmingly at bridge, in honor of her mother and her friend, Mrs. Smith, of Fort Sam Houston, on the evening of Aug. 16, which was a joint birthday occasion. Mrs. Wilkes, from Washington, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry D. Styer, who has been here for the summer, was hostess for a delightful bridge game on the 18th. The prizes were pretty souvenirs of Canada. Mrs. Elvin Wagner gave an elaborate bridge party on the 19th, with the entire garrison invited for late supper, of the most tempting and seasonable viands. Her prizes were handsome and numerous, and were won by Mrs. Burton, Miss Mason, Lieutenants Goodwyn and Carrithers. Mrs. Smythe and Miss Scarborough, of Cincinnati, who have been the charming guests of their cousin, Mrs. Styer, gave a dainty bridge luncheon at the "Queen's Royal," Niagara-on-the-Lake, for a party of ladies from the post.

Miss Tyler, of Washington, a granddaughter of President Tyler, is visiting the home of her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwyn. Mrs. Allen M. Smith and son, Richard, of Fort Sam Houston, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Styer, have just left for Buffalo and New York. Mrs. Styer and daughter, from Illinois, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Trueman, of Carrithers. Miss Mason, from Tennessee, is the guest of Mrs. Goodwyn. Miss Baker is with her sister, Mrs. E. S. Miller, for a protracted visit. Mr. Deep Styer is enjoying a ten days' encampment on the lake with a jolly party of his young friends. Hon. R. Tyler Goodwyn, of Montgomery, Ala., in company with his wife and two daughters, recently made a visit here to his brother, Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn. They express themselves as delighted with a "really, truly" Army post.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 29, 1910.

On Monday evening Headquarters, band, machine-gun platoon and Company L, 26th Inf., left for camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison amid the farewells of an immense crowd of friends and relatives and to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The post is now garrisoned solely by Co. C and is filled with disconsolate "summer camp widows."

On Sunday morning there was a charming surprise party, which was a real surprise, tendered to Col. and Mrs. C. A. Booth in honor of their wedding anniversary; the band played delightfully, hearts were drunk and heartiest congratulations extended to the genial Colonel and his charming wife.

Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., on duty at the Mississippi Agricultural College, spent several days here last week as guest of Capt. L. A. Saxton. Mrs. Saxton, wife of Lieut. Edwin De Land Smith, 4th Field Artillery, who has been spending the summer with Lieut. Smith's family in Pontiac, is now the guest of Mrs. E. E. Hatch.

In a recent letter from the Philippines, Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., on duty with the Philippine Scouts, announced his approaching marriage to Miss Boyle, sister of Capt. Junius Boyle, P.S., and daughter of the ex-Governor of Nebraska.

Miss Judge, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Baldwin, is at present the guest of Mrs. G. H. Jamerson at Ionia, Mich. Mesdames Roberts, Roche and Arnold returned Saturday from Camp Perry, where they spent a delightful week tenting in "Squaw Camp." Mrs. Stapleton, the mother of Mrs. J. R. Kelly, returned on Wednesday to her home at Dubuque, Ia. Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Inf., on recruiting duty in San Francisco, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum over Sunday.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Aug. 31, 1910.

Mrs. Reber, wife of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., and two sons have returned from a visit with relatives near Oyster Bay, L.I. Alexander Cronkhite, son of Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., left to-day for Highland Falls, N.Y., to enter the Braden School.

Miss Margaret Harmon, daughter of Lieut. Col. M. F. Harmon, I.G. and wife of Lieut. Francis Honeycutt, C.A.C., instructor at the Military Academy, West Point, were married at Newark, N.J., Sunday, Aug. 28. This consummation, seemingly, was suddenly brought about, as the bride was ready to depart with her parents to the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Harmon and daughter, Miss Edith Harmon, left on Tuesday, for San Francisco, to sail, Sept. 5, for Manila.

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., has assumed the duties of Inspector General, succeeding Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Walkley and son Billy, after a visit with their parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley, returned to-day to Chelsea, Mass. Lieut. H. Beeuwkes, M.C., and wife are entertaining Mrs. Beeuwkes's sister, Mrs. Frank White, of Sherbrooke, Canada.

Col. George Andrews, A.G.: John Van R. Hoff, M.C.: George F. Chase, I.G., and Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M., arrived this morning from Pine Camp, N.Y. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, is returning from Pine Camp by motor car.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 28, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander O. Brodie have issued cards for a dinner at The St. Paul, for Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, at which Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be the guest of honor, and covers will be laid for twenty-five.

Invitations have been received in St. Paul for the marriage of Miss Louise Glenn, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward F. Glenn, and Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 25th U.S. Inf., which will take place at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 24. Mrs. Glenn was Miss Louise Smythe, of this city, sister of Mrs. George C. Squires, and recently returned with her family from Europe, where she spent the time while Colonel Glenn was on duty in the Philippines. Miss Glenn has not been in St. Paul since she was a little girl.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. H. Green and the Misses Green, who spent the summer in St. Paul, are now in Franklin, N.Y. They will visit at Atlantic City before returning to their home in Washington, D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

The Gettysburg encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which ended on Aug. 20, was the most remarkable tour of duty in the open, in time of peace, ever experienced by the soldiery of the Keystone state. It was the first assembly of the division since the reorganization, under the Dick bill, in January last, and three of the four general officers of the line were new in their grades. It was a hard work camp from start to finish. It was a test of two innovations: (a) building camp after the arrival of the main body; (b) having each of the three brigade units arrive and depart upon three successive days; for the purpose of escaping the congestion previously experienced in attempting to land the entire division in one day and allow the same time to send it home. From a sanitary standpoint it might be equaled, but scarcely excelled. It was not perfection, there being much to criticize, and yet, when compared with its own record of the past thirty years, and that of troops of other states, the N.G.P. deserves hearty praise.

Under the Pennsylvania system the annual field duty was had in division and brigade alternation. The current year being that for a division with three brigades, (ten regiments) of Infantry; one squadron (four troops), of Cavalry; one light battery, Field Artillery; one battalion (two companies), of Engineers; one Signal Corps company. There were present for duty 554 officers and 7,046 enlisted men, total 7,600. The absentees were eighteen officers and 518 enlisted men, total 536, making the aggregate present and absent 8,136, or 93.41 per cent. present.

Major Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, the division commander, established his headquarters in conjunction with that of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, on Aug. 10, the general headquarters being located on the west side of the Emmittsburg road, close to the intersection of the G. & H. R.R. Excepting the 1st Brigade, the camps for all the other units had been erected by details sent two days previous. Water was had from the Gettysburg mains, through pipes laid under the supervision of Major Livingston V. Rausch, Q.M.D., N.G.P., keeper of the state arsenal, faucets being placed at each company kitchen and in the shower baths in each regiment.

The arrival of the troops began on the 11th, when Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell's 4th Brigade, consisting of the 4th, 6th and 8th Infantry, reported. The 2d Brigade, 10th, 14th, 16th and 18th Infantry, Brig. Gen. Willis A. Huling, commanding, arrived on the 12th, accompanied by Co. A, Engineers; Co. A, Signal Corps; Sheridan Troop and Troop F, of Squadron B, Cavalry. The 1st Brigade, with Brig. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., in command, composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry, arrived very early on the 13th, as did Co. B, Engineers, and Troop G, Cavalry. The detrainment of the troops was done in first class style. The long trains were run in on the sidings nearest the respective camps and were emptied within a couple of minutes. Company and regimental formations were co-incident with the detrainment. Staff officers detailed for the purpose and accompanied by representatives of the railroad companies, made minute inspections of the cars. All were found to be in excellent order, scrupulously clean and without damage of any sort.

Having their camps ready the 2d and 4th Brigade took but little time to put away their personal portable luggage and immediately took up the work according to the official schedule which required battalion exercises in extended order. Advance and rear guard and outpost duty, during the morning hours of the first day. The 1st Brigade arrived early on Saturday morning, and having elected to erect its canvas after the arrival, its several regiments did not get settled down until Sunday noon.

The inspections required under the military code of Pennsylvania were begun on the morning of the 12th, the 4th Infantry reporting at 7:30 o'clock and the 8th and 6th Infantry, in the order given, at intervals of three hours. Col. F. G. Sweeney, I.G., officiated, and each company was mustered immediately after its inspection. The men throughout looked particularly neat and soldierly. They wore the new cotton olive drab uniform, and with very few exceptions the new regulation russet shoe. The color of the uniform is officially designated as "olive drab," but not one in a thousand would ever guess it. Much darker than any of its predecessors, it causes a body of men to merge with the landscape and become lost to sight long before those with the lighter khaki. Governor Stuart accompanied the inspecting party, which included several Army officers.

While the Infantry were being inspected the auxiliary troops—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps—were also undergoing the annual grilling in successive sequence. In addition to the usual inspection of arms and equipment, personal appearance, clothing, accouterments, guard duty, extended order, advance and rear guard, outpost duty, condition of camps, care and preparation of rations and books and papers were also rated.

The maneuvers were arranged by Major John H. Duval, U.S.A., who is on duty with the Pennsylvania Guard. The Major was aided by a staff of officers, detailed by the War Department, who quickly demonstrated that they were the right men for the purpose. No better selections could have been made, as the Army representatives were never at a loss for an answer to the thousand and one questions propounded, and their untiring work, coupled with their knowledge, keen inception, and tact, brought them the profound respect of officers and men of the Guard. The Army contingent and the Guard units to which they were assigned were: Capt. W. J. Snow, 6th F.A., to Light Battery C, F.A.; Capt. C. W. Ottwell, C.E., to Engineer Battalion; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., 1st Brigade headquarters; Capt. E. B. Winans, 4th Cav., to Squadron B; Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., to 2d Infantry; Capt. A. S. Cowan, Signal Corps, to Co. A, Signal Corps; Capt. Matthias Crowley, 17th Inf., to 2d Brigade headquarters; Capt. J. W. Wright, 17th Inf., to 4th Brigade headquarters; Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th Cav., to Squadron B; Lieut. W. H. Smith, Signal Corps, to Co. A, Signal Corps; Lieut. C. R. Bennett, 17th Inf., to 8th Infantry; Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d F.A., to Battery C.

From the Medical Department of the Army Major Louis T. Hess was assigned to the hospital detachments of the 10th, 16th, 18th Infantry; Major Samuel T. Waterhouse to the 1st, 2d, 3d Infantry, and Major Edward T. Geddings to the 4th, 6th and 8th Infantry. With Col. Joseph K. Weaver, surgeon general, N.G.P., the sanitary condition of the entire camp was thoroughly inspected and pronounced first class in every respect. In more than forty years' experience the writer has never seen a camp so clean as Camp Gobin. Looking out from headquarters across the broad sweep of grassland, over which Pickett's men made their famous charge, which was used up the division parading ground, the writer failed to see even as much as a small piece of paper. That condition was maintained in all the camps, making them immaculate in their cleanliness. Kitchen sinks were especially neat, free from odor and entirely without anything approaching sloppiness.

The camp of instruction which preceded Camp Gobin, but in another location, about a month ago, composed of a majority of the Regulars, was not in the same class. During the period of the instruction camp the air was constantly poisoned with the foul smells emanating from a hundred smokestacks attached to fecal crematories. Efforts were made to have the Pennsylvanians try the cremation system, but the experience at the instruction camp was not sufficiently conducive. Instead the men's sinks and latrines were kept under strict surveillance. Crude oil, lime and fresh earth combined kept off the flies and were responsible for the fact that the maximum number reported sick in any one day was but twenty-three, out of a total present for duty of 7,600 officers and men.

Of course maneuvers played a large part in the work of the camp. Major Duval and his Army colleagues prepared the problems, and with the Major as chief umpire and the others as assistants the war games were interestingly played. The maneuver terrain covered about five square miles.

The 4th Brigade had the honor of starting the maneuver business, leaving camp early on Saturday morning, the men without blouses, but having the shelter halves rolled and

carried over the shoulder, and one uncooked ration and individual stovetop in the haversack. The exercise was that for advance and rear guard, establishment of outposts, tent pitching and individual cooking. On Monday, Aug. 15, two brigades, the 4th and 2d, were involved in the game, which embraced a problem in attack and defense and utilized the auxiliary forces of Cavalry, Artillery, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps. Continuing the progressive nature of the maneuvers the entire division got on the job on Tuesday, when General Huling's brigade took up a defensive position along the ridge from Round Top to Marsh Creek, the supposition being that he had been attacked by a Blue force of one brigade on the preceding day and had repulsed the attack. The enemy fell back and was reinforced by another brigade of Infantry and two troops of Cavalry. General Coryell commanded the Blue force, composed of the 4th and 1st Brigades, each having three regiments of Infantry. Troop G and the Governor's Troop of Cavalry and a hospital detachment were also of the Blues, and a determined effort was made to turn Huling's left flank. The latter had his command well in hand, however, the battery being very ably handled. It had been skillfully disposed of in a salient angle under the brow of a hill, commanding the slopes in its front. Owing to the great range of the guns and the rapidity of fire, twenty-three shrapnel shells a minute, and the gunners being protected by the steel shields, it would have been a very costly attack had it not been for a real action.

The good conduct of the men during the period of the encampment was very favorably commented upon by the residents of the town and surrounding country. A provost guard, of a troop of Cavalry and one company of Infantry, was on duty in the town and covered the famous battlefield. The men were accorded full liberty, and while thousands of them took advantage there were no serious breaches of discipline reported. There was very little drinking done, and an intoxicated soldier very rarely met. So strictly were the camp regulations interpreted that it became somewhat burdensome, owing to overzealous sentinels, one of whom actually stopped the provost marshal, and directed him to button the flap on the breast pocket of his blouse.

The return movement of the troops was begun on Thursday, Aug. 18, when the 4th Brigade, which had arrived on the 11th, broke camp and entrained. There was not a single hitch to mar the movement, and the same condition obtained during the succeeding two days, when the 2d and 1st Brigades and the auxiliaries left. A factor in the handling of the troops and their impedimenta was found in the use of several auto-car trucks, which were leased by Adjutant General Stewart as an experiment. There were seven of these vehicles, five being ordinary covered wagons, one a heavy three and one-half ton truck and one a police patrol wagon. They were painted with a gray priming coat with the legend "Q.M. Department, N.G.P." and were numbered. The auto-car company furnished the vehicles complete with chauffeurs, machinists, fuel, etc., at \$10 per day. The manner in which the machines responded to all calls was a revelation to those who had struggled in past camps with the ordinary farm wagon transportation. Carrying three times as much stuff and making several trips to one of the horse teams, it is certain that the wagon transportation problem in the Guard has been solved.

The present in the different units were: 1st Brigade, 2,271; 2d Brigade, 2,699; 4th Brigade, 2,144; Cavalry, 233; Field Artillery, 96; and Engineer Battalion, 100.

CAMP AT LEON SPRINGS, TEXAS.

The maneuvers at Camp Leon Springs, Texas, have been prosecuted with great success, and numbers of interesting problems have been fought out by Red and Blue armies.

On Aug. 19 a problem was concluded by a Red army under Col. A. Reynolds, 22d Inf., and a Blue army under Col. A. C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., while on Aug. 22 Cols. J. H. Dorst, 3d Cav., and Lotus Niles, 3d Field Art., had command of the opposing armies. Some of the problems lasted several days.

In the maneuvers on Aug. 19 Colonel Reynolds received orders from the chief umpire to conduct a retreat toward Leon Springs. This was not the result of any decision against the Red army as a result of the previous fighting, but simply a tactical problem set for them by the umpires. As soon as it was evident to Colonel Sharpe that the Red army was in retreat he ordered Captain Austin, in command of the Blue Artillery, to prepare the way for an Infantry advance over the hills north of the road between Lewis and Schasse ranches. After the Artillery had done this and the Blue Infantry had occupied a commanding hill, Captain Jones's Battery A, of the 3d Artillery, was rushed to the front to assist in the further pursuit of the retreating Red army.

The Red army could do but little beyond attempting to guard their Artillery and wagon train during the difficult march through the narrow pass west of Lewis ranch. During the skirmishes of both days, Captain Van Way, with Troop A, 3d Cavalry, has been particularly active and had annoyed the Reds in many places.

Everyone present is enthusiastic about the example of brilliant Cavalry work given by Captain Van Way and his men. His regimental commander commended him highly for it. Although the Reds were unable to force the defile on Aug. 18, they deserve great credit for their many active attempts. The conditions of the problem gave the Blues every advantage. All they had to do was to hang on.

SPARTA MANEUVER CAMP.

Maneuver Reservation, Sparta, Wis., Aug. 30, 1910.

On Aug. 22 tactical exercise No. 15 was a problem in selection, occupation and preparation of a defensive position, in which the entire Regular command participated with Major Walter H. Chaffield, 27th Inf., in charge. All officers senior to the Major were present as observers. The entire line was fortified and the foreground cleared during one of the hottest days of the season. Trenches were made and occupied. Before the problem ended detachments of the Organized Militia of Wisconsin began arriving on the railway and had an opportunity to observe the problem.

The next two days were occupied by Regulars and Militia in outposts and patrols by company and battalion. The lines covered several miles over the hills and through the defiles. Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., with his staff, Acting Adjutant Claude S. Fries, Quartermaster Matthew E. Saville, Coms. Charles F. Crain, and Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf., rode some ten miles on the steep and narrow trails of the ranges and through the thick underbrush of the level ground inspecting the outposts. Some of the guides were so steep that it was necessary to dismount and lead the horses.

On Aug. 26 there was a regimental maneuver, involving the halting, establishing of a camp and forming outposts for an attack. The final maneuver of the week was the attack and defense of a railroad. Two lines of railways run through the reservation, thereby affording the real conditions for the tactical exercise.

Such a scene as the Passion Play, illustrated with views, was exhibited on a screen, stretched between the camps of the 27th and 28th Infantry Regiments, by regimental chaplains Rice and Ramsden.

CAMP NOTES.

The Dutch supper and smoker given to all officers of the camp by the officers of the 4th Cavalry proved to be a very pleasing event. Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., commanding the squadron, had the place nicely decorated with rustic objects and with native greens and woods were utilized for the seats and arches. There were buffets and plenty of good music. The pine torches attracted much attention. The refreshments were plentiful and good.

A smoker was also given by the officers of the 28th Infantry, and this, too, proved to be one of the interesting entertainments of the maneuver camp. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf having gone on leave, Major Fielder M. M. Ball is in command of the 28th, and got up a good entertainment. The

28th's band furnished music; bonfires lighted up the scene; refreshments were liberally furnished and a jolly evening was spent. Enthusiastic Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., was there with his hearty handshake, and the visitors were made to feel at home.

Adjutant Gen. C. R. Boardman, of the National Guard of Wisconsin, is in camp with his staff, including Gen. Charles King, captain, U.S. Army, retired. General King can be seen on the hills during the important maneuvers where the sham battle bullets are the thickest almost any day.

Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., who has just received his commission as captain, was acting adjutant for Col. William L. Pitcher, U.S.A., at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for a long time. Every branch of the Service was represented in Camp Columbia, including a Battalion of Marines, and Captain Murphy made an excellent reputation as an executive officer in the trying position he had there. Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths is next in the 27th to get the additional bar.

The enlisted men of the 27th Infantry have organized a Glee Club, to sing around their camp fires.

Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th F.A., was a visitor in the camp of the 27th Sunday. The colonel's camp is three miles distant, but he has three good private saddle horses and has no trouble in riding any distance.

Through the enterprise of Regimental Serg. Major James W. McIntyre, 27th Inf., a laundry system is established which proves to be a great accommodation to men and officers. The Sergeant induces the proprietors of a laundry four miles distant to collect and deliver clothes once per week.

Battalion Serg. Major Emil G. Neubauer, 27th Inf., received very favorable recommendation from the National Guard officers for the instruction given by him to the sergeants major and first sergeants of the Militia. Serg. John K. White, 27th Inf., was presented with a safety razor for his good work among the Militia companies. Serg. John Knudson, 27th Inf., received a gold watch fob. Serg. Frank C. Lemasters received a fine set of field thermos bottles, in a case.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1910.

Midsn. Appellton, Burg and Heard were sailing in one of the new catboats on the Severn river, about opposite the athletic field, the afternoon of Aug. 24, when a heavy gust of wind turned them over into the water. They were rescued by a passing pleasure launch and landed on the seawall, uninjured.

The fourth class begin the winter's work Sept. 1 with the study of French and Spanish. This is the first time in years that the fourth class have had a chance to study Spanish. The new schedule is as follows: Modern languages, from 8 to 10 a.m.; infantry and seamanship drills, 10:30 to noon; marine engineering, 2 to 2:30 p.m.; gymnasium, 4 to 6 p.m.

Mrs. G. E. Gelm and her little daughter, who have been spending the summer at East Gloucester, have returned to their home in the Naval Academy. Lieut. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N., head coach of the football team, and Mrs. Berrien have returned from their trip and are quartered at the Naval Academy. Prof. F. W. Morrison, of the Department of Languages, has returned from Bryan's Pond, Me., where he and Señora Morrison have been spending the summer. They have opened their house on Dean street. Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of the Department of Languages, has returned from Maine and is again quartered at the officers' mess.

Happy at the culmination of the annual summer cruise, which has extended over a period of nearly three months, about 500 midshipmen disembarked from the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, of the cruising squadron, shortly after noon. They received an excellent dinner and visited foreign waters for the first time in twelve years, the itinerary covering nearly 10,000 miles, and the midshipmen report the cruise to have been an altogether pleasant one, except for the fact that they did not get as much leave at the foreign ports visited as they had expected. Nearly all the midshipmen left the city Monday night for their respective homes on a month's leave. A number of midshipmen have received an excess of demerits on the cruise are detained at the Academy for periods of from one to several days.

A court selected from the officers aboard the three ships was in session on Monday on the Indiana to determine the exact cause and fix the responsibility of the accident to the machinery of that vessel when the Indiana became slightly disabled as the squadron neared Chesapeake Bay. It is said that the accident was caused by the negligence of a machinist's mate, who while working about the machinery, left his kit of tools in one of the cylinders.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, visited Superintendent Bowyer, of the Academy on Saturday and made a formal inspection of the midshipmen's brigade upon its return from the summer practice cruise. "I never saw a finer body of young men at the Naval Academy or anywhere else than those fellows who have just completed their summer's academic cruise," said Admiral Nicholson. "I was informed by Superintendent Bowyer and by Captain Clark, who was in command of the cruise, that the conduct of the men was exemplary and that the number of demerits assessed against their records was far below the average."

Every year, following the summer cruise, the Navy Department receives recommendations for the dropping of several midshipmen because of violations of regulations. Most of these violations grew out of visits to strange cities, when discipline is relaxed.

The Naval Academy plebs slugged the ball unmercifully Saturday afternoon in their game against the Defenders of Annapolis, and won by 19 to 0. The midshipmen played an errorless game. Moss, at shortstop, took the fielding honors with three assists and as many putouts. Vinson struck out seven batters in six innings, and McReavey six in three innings.

Five of the veteran members of the Naval Academy band whose service ranges from thirty years to forty-three years were retired Wednesday under their own power during the last session of Congress. The oldest in point of service is John Gessner, who has been a member for forty-three years. The others are: Henry Dammeyer, J. P. Crussnach, C. H. Wrede and H. T. Boettcher. These members of the famous Naval Academy band are known to nearly every officer now in the Service. Formerly the band was composed almost entirely of Germans, but at present Italians are in the majority.

THE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK.

After a lapse of two years, the football game between the Naval Academy and the Military Academy will be the occasion of more than usual interest. The game has been fixed for Nov. 26, and will be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, and the seat of most of the contests between the Service institutions. The fact that the soldier lads disbanded their team in the middle of last season on account of the death of Cadet Byrne will be a circumstance which may make it difficult for them to get back to the standard of recent years. The Naval Academy coaches broke in a great deal of green material last year, and this year the prospects are excellent. Though some good men were graduated from the coaches already have their eyes on seasoned players to take their places, and the new rules, favoring a fast and open game, will be right in line with the system under which the midshipmen have done their best playing for some years back.

The regular men of last season's team who will be missed are Richardson, at fullback; Brand, center, and Reifender, end. Captain Merwin, a strong man at guard when in shape, but owing to a bad leg the team benefited little by his services last season. This year the line is in fair shape, and back of the team is very strong. Everything points to a string of candidates for the backfield, which will give the coaches trouble to pick out the best men. This is counting only the old men, without taking into consideration what the new class will afford. Dalton, who weighs 185 pounds and runs a hundred yards in ten seconds, being one of the longest punters on the college field, is expected to make a great reputation at halfback this season. Half is also Captain Clay's position, and other excellent men are Austin, Rodes and Sowell. McCaughey and Elmer are the most likely men to fill Richardson's place at fullback. Owing to the death of Wilson from football injuries, and

the drowning of Nason, and the sickness of Byrd, the only man with experience in this position is Erwin. Erwin is a good man, but the team would be in bad shape if anything happened to him, and the quarterback position appears to be a hoodoo for the Navy. Therefore, every effort will be made to get several others who can fill the position acceptably.

Two of the mainstays of the line will be Loftin and King, who played at tackle in great shape last season. Other good men are Merring and Douglas. An interesting experiment will be that of playing Weems at center. He is a strong crew man and wrestler, but weighs only 165 pounds. It is hoped that he will make up in cleverness, strength and gameness what he lacks in weight. Wright is expected to make one guard, while Brown, captain and guard of Mercersburg Academy last year, has an excellent chance of filling the other place. Brown weighs 205 pounds, and is the heaviest man in the squad. A good, stiff tryout, and as well as big Brown stands a good chance of wearing a yellow "N" after the Army game in November. R. C. Carey, one of the plebes' fast men, is in line for a tryout at quarter.

About sixty of the plebes handed their names to the athletic officer Tuesday as candidates for the football team. Among the possible plebes are J. H. Brown, former football star and captain of last year's team at Mercersburg Preparatory School in Pennsylvania. Midshipman Gilchrist, of Missouri, is looked for as a good, stiff tryout, and as well as big Brown stands a good chance of wearing a yellow "N" after the Army game in November. R. C. Carey, one of the plebes' fast men, is in line for a tryout at quarter.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 26, 1910.

A delightful beach party was enjoyed by the younger set of Fort Worden and Port Townsend Aug. 19. After a dainty supper songs were sung and stories told around a big log fire. Those in the party were Misses Franklin, Whitney, Hughes, of Fort Worden, Misses Downes, Webber, Beecher and Hill, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Beecher, of Port Townsend, Lieutenants Moore, Heth, Danielson, Austin, Townes, Vose, of Worden, and Mr. Welch, of Port Townsend.

Miss Ruth Franklin, younger sister of Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, arrived to-day from Berkeley. The Major Evan Thomas went to Seattle Sunday to coal, and a number from the different posts took the trip, including Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett and small son, Roy, Miss Franklin, Capt. Robert Collins and son, Pickens, Mrs. John L. Hughes, Helen and Kathryn Hughes, Mrs. John R. Gwynn, Cornelia Gwynn, Lieutenants Danielson, Colley and Anderson. All the little folks were taken to the Barnum-Bailey circus.

As service practice is finished for this season in the district, Major A. Campbell, who was the guest of Colonel Whistler, has returned to Vancouver Barracks. Capt. W. Platt has also returned to his station at Benicia Arsenal, after inspecting the big guns at the four posts.

Mrs. John R. Gwynn and daughter, Cornelia, have returned to their home in San Mateo, Cal., after a four weeks' visit with Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes.

Last Saturday the semi-monthly hop of the officers of Fort Worden was well attended and enjoyed. Since the arrival of new officers, the question of quarters has been urgent, and the Officers' Club was moved from one of the double sets of quarters back to headquarters.

Lieut. Robert E. Vose will spend his two months' leave in and around San Francisco, beginning Aug. 24.

The dance given by the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler on Wednesday, Aug. 25, was a decided success. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, greens and lighted lanterns. A dainty supper was served. The Thomas brought guests from the other posts and Port Townsend. Capt. W. M. Smart, Med. Corps, will leave Sept. 7 for Washington, D.C. and New York, to be gone about two months. Lieut. and Mrs. Chester Loop, of Fort Flagler, gave a heart party, at which Mrs. Frederick Buck and Mrs. John Henderson won the ladies' prizes, and Capt. William M. Smart and Capt. F. L. Buck the men's prizes. Others present were Capt. and Miss Hilton, Miss Walke, Lieutenants Henderson, Martin and Garrett.

Mrs. John M. True, wife of Lieutenant True, of Vancouver Barracks, has been visiting Miss Walke since Aug. 9. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Henderson gave a beach party last Wednesday night, the guests being all the post people of Fort Flagler. Miss Walke gave an auto ride to Discovery Bay, for her guest, Mrs. True. Others who enjoyed it were Mrs. Buck, Miss Hilton and Miss Griffith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson left early Saturday for Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Henderson will be a student officer. Capt. and Mrs. Buck and children, Gertrude and Frederick, leave for their new post, Fort Warren, on Friday. Lieut. John W. Wallis, assigned to 149th Company, recently arrived at Fort Casey from Fort Monroe. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Fort Casey, gave a card party last week in honor of Mrs. Geary's guest, Mrs. Dickinson, of Seattle. Miss Hilton, Mrs. True and the guest of honor won the prizes. Others invited were Miss Walke, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Loop, Mrs. Henderson, of Fort Flagler, Mrs. Geary and Mrs. Hugo Pitts, of Fort Casey. Lieutenants Dean Hall and Rollo Anderson left last week for Fort Monroe.

FORT WILLIAMS GARDEN PARTY.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 24, 1910.

The garden party given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb is president of Section No. 2, was a delightful affair, being a great success both socially and financially. After all the expenses have been paid, at least \$550 will be left for the society.

The oak grove in front of the officers' quarters lent itself most artistically to the decorations, which were in the form of tea gardens and booths of evergreen, and nature seemed to sympathize and lent a perfect summer day. The band stand was decorated with flags and bunting, and gorgeous signal flags were strung across the entire grounds. The fête lasted but three hours, but during that time over two thousand people visited the post. The driveway was filled with automobiles and there were special cars to convey the crowds to and from Portland. The program, which consisted of a band concert by the 2d Artillery Band, Manual of Arms and full dress parade by the soldiers, was well applauded.

Portland became greatly interested in the affair and kindly assisted in many ways. A large sum was realized on various articles given by the most prominent stores in Portland. Lieut. Meade Wildrick made a very attractive advertisement poster in water color which was reproduced in print and hundreds of them distributed about town. Master Gunner Kuhn made a set of wonderful posters in water colors named "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow," which were sold by ticket, bringing \$56.

One large tree with drooping branches made a most fetching spot for a Japanese tea room, which was in charge of Mrs. Newcomb. With numerous Japanese lanterns, large sun shades, wind bells and sprays of wisteria falling from the branches and attractive tea tables arranged behind beautiful screens and palms, and with Oriental hangings, rugs and incense, one could not imagine a more attractive spot. Here Mrs. Newcomb was assisted by Mrs. George A. Zinn, who wore a beautiful white lingerie gown; Mrs. Cronkite, who wore embroidered heliotrope linen with violet hat to match; and the Misses Banks, who wore Japanese costumes most becomingly; Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Jamison, of Portland, also assisted Mrs. Newcomb. Mrs. Newcomb's handsome lingerie gown was covered by a coat of Irish crochet lace and she wore a flower hat. Mrs. Glasgow and Mrs. George

A. Wildrick had charge of the candy booth, which was dainty in every respect. They were assisted by Miss Chase, Miss Burr and Miss Starr, who were all daintily gowned in white; Mrs. Wildrick wore a light blue silk tissue gown with white lace coat. Mrs. Harold Cioke's lemonade booth was very popular, a bery of pretty girls assisting in serving. Mrs. Cioke was in lavender linen with large flower hat to match. Mrs. Shipton wore a white serge costume, Miss Cara Baxter, Miss Helen Crocker, Miss Marian Fletcher and Mrs. Howard Ives wore white lingerie gowns. Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Beckham had charge of the ice-cream booth. They wore white lingerie gowns with large black hats and were assisted by the Misses Emory, Miss Grace Calvert, Miss Mitchell and Miss Packard. Miss Frances Newcomb was in charge of the flower booth, and the artificial lily pond just filled with pond lilies was a great feature, making that booth perhaps the most attractive of all. Miss Newcomb's gown was most fitting to the scenery, it being a costume of a Swiss peasant girl. Miss Margaret Thurston and the Misses Winslow assisted her.

The ladies of Fort McKinley dressed about three hundred dolls for the children's booth, which was in charge of Mrs. Charles Morris and Mrs. George Hay. Fancy articles and a "grab" were also at this booth. The Gypsy camp, in charge of Miss Dorothy Cronkhitte, was well patronized, for here bewitching Gypsies told fortunes. Miss Mary Fletcher and Miss Dennison assisted Miss Cronkhitte and all wore attractive Gypsy costumes.

Many distinguished visitors were on the post that afternoon. General Murray arrived in time to witness the parade, etc. Among the crowd were noticed Mayor and Mrs. Strout, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, Dr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Dr. and Mrs. Adam Leighton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crocker, Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Captain Battle, Captain Gatewood, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Mrs. Clay Brown, Mrs. Martin, Col. George A. Zinn, Captain Shipton and Mr. and Mrs. Libby.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Ore., Aug. 24, 1910.

On July 18 Lieut. and Mrs. Ireland gave a dance for their guest, Miss Smith, of Tacoma. The gymnasium was attractively decorated with flags and illuminated by many Japanese lanterns. Those present were Mrs. Foote, Lieut. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Macy, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieutenants Keeler and Bowen, Miss Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle, Miss Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Will Young, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Capt. and Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Foote entertained at tea on Wednesday for Miss Smith, and on Thursday for the Card Club, Mrs. Young winning the prize.

The Tacoma Hotel was the rendezvous of all the officers at the tournament and also for those that came in from American Lake. Every night there were dozens of officers and their families at the hotel and it added greatly to the pleasure of the tournament.

Mrs. Jacobs was the guest of Mrs. Tuttle at Fort Columbia for ten days. The bridge club met at Fort Columbia July 26 at the home of Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Jacobs winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Young on July 28 entertained at dinner for Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Macy, Lieutenant Keeler, Mrs. Raymond and Lieutenant Applin.

Lieutenants Applin and Norton have arrived from Fort Monroe, where they have been on duty for the past few months. Captain Covington, who has just finished the course at the Artillery School, is expected in a few days, so the post is beginning to look again like it did last winter, now that the officers who were on duty at American Lake have returned.

Lieutenant Keeler, who has been ordered to Jackson Barracks, left about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Foote spent a few days in Portland, returning with her daughter, Esther, who has been visiting in Seattle and Victoria. On the evening of Aug. 6 Mrs. Foote entertained three tables of bridge for Captain Platt, O.D. The prize-winners were Mrs. Jacobs and Captain Platt. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Macy, Lieut. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Raymond, Lieutenants Keeler, Norton and Applin. Mrs. Ireland entertained the post at a delightful chafing-dish supper on Sunday, Aug. 7. Capt. and Mrs. Macy entertained Tuesday evening at bridge. The prize-winners were Mrs. Will Young and Capt. Malcolm Young. Bridge was followed by a delightful supper and music, in which everybody took part.

The bridge club met Aug. 11 at the home of Mrs. Malcolm Young. Mrs. Jacobs winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Macy had as guests for dinner on Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs and Miss Foote have just returned from a five days' fishing trip in company with Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Fort Columbia, and their nephew, Mr. Breen, on the Nemah River, about a day's trip from Fort Stevens. Lieutenants Tuttle and Jacobs caught over 250 trout in two days. The prize fish of the trip went to Mrs. Jacobs, as she landed a splendid trout about 15 inches long.

Capt. and Mrs. Macy had at dinner on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Raymond, Lieutenants Applin and Norton. Lieut. and Mrs. Page entertained at supper on Sunday evening Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Raymond, Lieutenants Applin and Norton.

Last Sunday the post team was defeated here by the Greenfield Blues, of Portland. The score was 4-3 and the game a most interesting one. The home team lost through two bad errors. Otherwise they played a splendid game.

On Aug. 1 the Provisional Company returned from Tacoma. The week's stay there was a most successful and interesting one, as everybody enjoyed himself to the utmost and the company won several prizes, among which were: First place in conical wall tent pitching, 100 yard dash, and shot-put; third place in the pole vault, hammer throw and the 220-yard hurdles. The time made in the wall scaling was two minutes and ten seconds, remarkable time considering that the company had only one week in which to practice any of the events. The prize that pleased most was that for first place in the wall tent pitching. In competition with several of the best Infantry companies of the Army we took the first place by a large margin.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 17, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls were week-end house guests at the attractive quarters of Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., Lihalehua reservation. Mrs. Sturges, wife of Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., entertained delightfully at bridge at Schofield Barracks on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Falls was the guest of honor, and to meet her were Mrs. Fred W. Foster, Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory, Miss Hickocks and Lewis H. Watkins. Mrs. Gregory scored high.

On Saturday of last week there was a practice game between the polo teams before the tournament begins, on the handsome polo grounds of the Lihalehua reservation. The polo players "licked" the Service team badly, so an officer playing polo remarked after the game was over.

Capt. Charles F. Morse, Med. Corps, on Tuesday was a guest of the Chief Surgeon at Fort Shafter. The Wednesday Service Bridge Club held a meeting at the quarters of Mrs. Pardee at Fort Shafter recently, with Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., from Lihalehua reservation; Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Mrs. Chauley and Mrs. Schrader, of Honolulu; Mrs. Arthur T. Marx, Mrs. Julian P. Wilcox, Mrs. Frank F. Roberts and Mrs. Frederick A. Ramsey representing the Marine Corps; Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam and Mrs. Ralph T. Ward from the Engineers' post of Fort De Russy; Mlle. Dreyfus, of Honolulu, and Mrs. John S. Williams, of Fort Ruger. High score was made by Mrs. Hornberger, Mrs. Falls reaching second high; Mrs. Williams

secured the consolation. Refreshments were served and a delightful afternoon passed. Miss Hickocks, of Honolulu, was a house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory at the 5th Cavalry post.

Capt. and Mrs. Walcutt entertained charmingly at dinner at their quarters at Schofield Barracks, having Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Masters Willard Ames and David Stanley Holbrook as their guests. Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster at Schofield Barracks entertained at bridge in compliment to Mrs. Falls. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Walcutt, Mrs. Edward A. Sturges and Mrs. Arthur W. Hanson. Miss Majorie Belle Allan, niece of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest K. Johnstone, of Fort Shafter, who has been their house guest for several months, left on the Sherman for her home, "Red Lands," in California. Mrs. Robert M. Barton, wife of Lieutenant Barton, 5th Cav., was hostess at a vacation meeting at the Schofield Barracks Sewing Club on Friday morning.

The transport Dix, loaded with horses, mules and forage for the Philippines, came safely into this port and after replenishing her coal bunkers left on Saturday for Manila. The wireless apparatus recently placed on the Dix works admirably. The U.S.S. Buffalo arrived at Honolulu on Aug. 14 from San Francisco en route to Manila. Capt. C. M. Stone in command; Lieut. Paul B. Duncan executive officer. The Buffalo will take on coal and continue its journey the last of this week.

Major and Mrs. Charles G. Long, Marine Corps, who have been occupying the Hawes bungalow in Manoa for the past year, have recently moved to the Jack Lucas home on Lunalilo street, in Honolulu.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. P. Rees, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their new residence on Uialaka street, their guests being Admiral de Castries, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, Captain Cheron, British Consul; Mrs. R. G. E. Forster, Mrs. Herman Focke, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mrs. Vos and Miss Margaret Walker. British Consul and Mrs. Foster gave a tea, entertaining a number of their friends, among them Mrs. William Low and wife of Surg. H. H. Lane, U.S.N.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry du R. Phelan are receiving congratulations on the arrival at their home at Fort De Russy of a fine little daughter. They have four sons and this is the first daughter.

The cruiser Albany reached here on Saturday, Aug. 13, from Bremerton, Washington, to remain here about a week.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 29, 1910.

Mrs. W. H. Dukes, her son, William, and her sister, Miss Grace Collins, have returned from a month's visit at La Crosse, Wis. Major and Mrs. C. P. Stivers and Mr. Paul Stivers gave a dinner in Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, when Mr. Edward Schauflier and Dr. Howard Norton were among the guests.

The school of the provisional company of non-commissioned officers, formed at the post July 1 for the purpose of taking the necessary instructions and examinations for detail with the Organized Militia, has finished its examinations. Lieut. Emory J. Pike, squadron adjutant, 15th Cav., will go to Fort Riley and enter the Mounted Service School. Dental Surg. W. H. Leslie will come from Monticello, Ark. Lieut. W. B. Graham has gone to Ohio to spend a month with relatives. Capt. E. E. Booth has returned from Fort Riley.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore, who has been the guest for two weeks of her daughter, Mrs. Mauborgne, has gone to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to join her husband. Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., has left for Fort Riley to join his regiment at maneuvers.

Major Edwin Stuart, C.E., now in Manila, will come here as instructor in the Army Service Schools. Mrs. C. F. Thompson and Mrs. D. H. Scott have gone to Fort Riley to join their husbands. Capt. and Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Peck's sister, Mrs. William Drechsel, and children have returned from several weeks' stay in Colorado.

Mrs. Joseph Kuhn and children and Mrs. Kuhn's mother, Mrs. Richard Parker, are at the Dennis, Atlantic City. Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young, formerly of this garrison, who have been in Denver, Colo., for several months during Colonel Young's absence in the Philippines with his regiment, the 21st Infantry, have sailed from New York for a six months' tour abroad. Mrs. James Edward Bell has been the guest of honor at numerous social affairs in Spokane, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Clyde M. Graves, this summer. Mrs. Graves gave a "circus" party and supper one evening for her guests when the party motored to the circus in autos and on their return enjoyed a supper in the German room at Davenport's. First Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Lieut. W. S. Sings and Pvt. Thurston Louning, all of whom were bitten by Lieut. Charles Hamilton's bulldog, Tuesday, have gone to Fort Sheridan. They have offered the Pasture Institute at Chicago, Ill., for treatment. The dog died Wednesday morning in convulsions, which confirms the belief that he was rabid.

Col. and Mrs. B. H. Cheever are permanently settled in their new home on Sixth and Miami streets. Mrs. Parkam, Mrs. Cheever's mother, resides with them, but has been seriously ill since her arrival at Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson were dinner hosts Thursday to Mrs. Frederick Fugger, Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin, Colonel Kendall and Major Haynes, of Fort Riley. Lieut. John W. N. Schultz, C.E., who has been at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., will come here for duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Troops E and H, 15th Cav., left Thursday for Osawatimie, Kas., to participate in the dedication of John Brown Park, Aug. 31. The route of march will be as follows: Aug. 25, Fort Leavenworth to Bonner Springs, 23 miles; Aug. 26, Bonner Springs to Olathe, 16 miles; Aug. 27, Olathe to Hillsdale, 17 miles; Aug. 28, Hillsdale to Osawatimie, 16 miles; total, 72 miles. They will arrive Sept. 2. Capt. William T. Litterbrandt, 15th Cav., is in command of the troops. Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., will be in command of Troop H, and Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav., in command of Troop E. Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, 15th Cav., will accompany them.

WEST POINT.

The 320 cadets that left West Point, Aug. 22, with detachments of the Regular enlisted force for a practice march, under command of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., returned to the post on Aug. 27, the field service being highly successful in every respect. Not a single cadet was ill during the week. One cadet was kicked by a Cavalry horse, but not badly hurt. The maneuvers, as noted in our issue of Aug. 27, page 1556, consisted in the solution of problems in minor tactics, advance and rear guard action, reconnaissance and attack of position, defense of railroad, delaying action, defense of a pass, and withdrawal from action. There was also instruction in road and position sketching, military engineering and other practical work. One of the most interesting experiences of the service was on the morning of Aug. 23, near Peekskill, the problem being one of reconnaissance and attack of a position. The force was divided into two armies, with Regular officers exercising supreme command and the cadets officiating in the subordinate positions. The action carried the armies into the lake country, and while it lasted was one of the hottest on the schedule. At noon the fighting ended, and that night the armies bivouacked on the banks of beautiful Lake Mohansic.

The furlough class reported back to resume studies on Aug. 28, and a big dance was held in honor of the returning cadets on Aug. 29. The regular studies began on Sept. 1 with the formal assumption of command of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., who, on that day, relieved Col. Hugh L. Scott as Superintendent. General Barry, with his aid, Capt. R. C. Davis, 17th U.S. Inf., arrived at West Point Aug. 31. There was a meeting and reorganization of the Academy Board, and as soon as General Barry was formally installed a salute of thirteen guns was fired in his honor. Col. Hugh L. Scott, the retiring Superintendent, was one of the most efficient and popular Superintendents ever on duty there, and on his departure, Sept. 1, from West Point on an afternoon boat, a special tribute to Colonel Scott was paid by orders from General Barry. At three o'clock that afternoon the entire Corps of Cadets was formed to escort the Colonel Scott outside the reservation. They were led by Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, commanding the cadets, immediately followed by a band. After the cadets in a carriage came Colonel Scott, in civilian dress, and Major General

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Barry, in uniform, followed by all the officers at the post. When the procession reached the boat landing the cadets lined up at the base of the hill, standing at attention. General Barry accompanied Colonel Scott on board the steamer Robert Fulton, and all the other officers of the post, including Col. John M. Carson, Jr., Q.M., Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Adj., and Colonel Sibley, were assembled on the pier to bid their late Superintendent good-bye. Colonel Scott was escorted to the hurricane deck, and as the steamer moved out the officers uncovered, and the afternoon sun shone on the cadets standing at salute, while from the band came the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

Among the recent arrivals at the post are Major C. DeW. Wilcox, Coast Art., U.S.A., and wife, from the Philippines. The Major has been ordered to take up the duties of professor of modern languages at West Point. He is most amply qualified for the position. Capt. Russell P. Reeder, Coast Art., U.S.A., from Fort Andrews, Mass., and Mrs. Reeder and their little son, Fritz, were guests recently of Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest E. Willford, Coast Art., U.S.A.

Twenty cadets from the Australia Military Academy, in command of Lieut. S. J. Armstrong, visited West Point Aug. 27, arriving just as the cadets returned from their week's march. The visitors were the guests of the cadets at dinner, and, in company with Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st U.S. Cav., assistant to quartermaster, inspected the Academy. The Australian cadets are nearly all about sixteen years old. They have already had four years of military training in primary schools. Upon their return home they will enter the Australian Military Academy, which will be opened this fall for the first time. The boys were greatly impressed with West Point.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Aug. 31, 1910.

Brig. General Murray, Chief of Artillery, is inspecting the posts of Boston Harbor to-day, accompanied by his staff, Col. R. H. Patterson, the district commander, and his staff. General Murray was especially pleased with the condition of the batteries at Fort Revere. Capt. B. J. Rose, of Watertown Arsenal, has purchased a touring-car. Mrs. T. A. Clark was the guest of Miss Ingles, of Dorchester, last week.

The U.S.S. Castine, in Charlestown drydock for a month, sailed Saturday for the South.

Miss Chapman has returned to Fort Andrews for a ten days' visit with her sister, Mrs. John Rowe. Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, had at luncheon on Friday Misses Jewell, Chapman, Louise Bartlett and Ruth Ridgway. Capt. Mrs. and Miss Jewell, Miss Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Storck, Lieut. John W. Sherwood and Mr. Wayne Patterson, of Fort Banks, spent Sunday at Fort Warren.

On Friday Major and Mrs. Gatchell gave a bowling party and supper, complimentary to their son, Cadet Oscar Gatchell. Miss Jewell, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. Frank C. Jewell, of Fort Banks, has returned to Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Long entertained over the week-end Captains Horsfall, Gatewood, Rose and Lieutenant McIntosh, of Watertown Arsenal, and Mr. Howard Shaw, of Boston. Mrs. Francis Jewell, after a week at Fort Banks, has returned to Sabago Lake. Saturday evening, after the dance at the Pemberton, Captain McDonald entertained for Capt. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. J. C. Bartlett, Miss Louise Bartlett, Miss Isabel Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Miss Rogers, Captains Gatewood, Horsfall and Rose, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Quayle and Mr. Cannon, while Gen. and Mrs. White entertained Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine at dinner.

Colonel Wheeler and Major Williams are making an extensive inspection of firing machinery in this district. Capt. Charles Gatewood, O.D., of Watertown Arsenal, returned Saturday from an inspection trip at Newport.

Lieut. James W. Lyon entertained at Fort Banks with a Welsh rabbit party on Friday evening, while Major and Mrs. Patterson entertained in the same delightful manner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. T. A. Clark arrived at Fort Revere on Friday to spend a month with Lieut. and Mrs. Newton. Miss Hazel Hunnewell, of Malden, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Gatchell, of Fort Strong.

Lieuts. T. A. Clark and A. G. Gillespie left Thursday for Fort Monroe, where they will be student officers. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long entertained with a picnic in Hingham. Mr. Clark, of Willimantic, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. F. S. Long, this week. Mrs. Hawes, of Fort Warren, has her brother as guest this week. Mrs. Thompson returned Friday from a two weeks' visit. During a severe thunderstorm, Aug. 26, the hospital of Fort Strong was struck by lightning. Owing to the noise made by the rain, the bugle calls could not be heard, so the reveille gun was fired. The damage caused by the fire was slight.

Miss Ingles spent Saturday at Fort Revere with Mrs. T. A. Clark. Captain Brett, of Watertown Arsenal, spent the week-end at Fort Revere with his family. Mrs. R. W. Newton entertained with a theater party on Wednesday for Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Wilson.

The battleship Mississippi received the fleet trophy for excellent work in the mine and torpedo practice in Cape Cod waters, and during this same week the Louisiana claimed a new coal-lifting record, when she took on 276 tons per hour.

PORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 29, 1910.

There was a most exciting ball game at the League Park on Sunday between Junction City and the 6th Field Artillery. The Artillery kept their opponents from scoring a single run, the score being 4 to 0 in their favor. Owen, of Battery B, kept up his fine pitching all through the game. So far this season he has pitched winning games twenty-seven times out of twenty-nine played. The Mounted Service School Detachment (colored) lost to Battery B Tuesday at the League Park in a baseball game for a score of 7 to 3.

At the Officers' Club Tuesday night Lieut. Carl Boyd's horse was raffled, going to Captain Read, of the Kansas Militia, who sold it later to Lieut. Marshall Magruder, 6th Field Art.

An enjoyable party was given Monday by Miss Hoyle in honor of Miss Marion Hoyle's birthday. In the evening the concert by the 6th Artillery in camp was enjoyed, and after the concert the party went on a hay ride to the Bungalow for supper, followed by a moonlight drive home.

Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. Magruder gave informal card parties this week. Mrs. Birnie gave an enjoyable children's party in honor of Sue's birthday. Mrs. Mann also gave a children's party in honor of her small daughter's second birthday.

Last Monday the heat was almost unbearable. The Militia who are attending the camp of instruction went out for regimental drill. The temperature was over 102 and not a breeze stirring. There were over fifty cases of heat prostration, twenty-nine being a serious nature, before the regiment returned to camp.

Capt. W. C. Short, 13th Cav. Inf., in equitation at the M.S.S., left last week for Diamond Ranch, Wyo., where he purchased a number of horses for the school.

Mrs. McNair gave a delightful picnic at the Bungalow to a number of the younger girls of the post. Mrs. Hoyle enter-

tained about forty on Friday evening at a beautiful musicale, when the soloists were Miss Allee Barbee, soprano, of Kansas City; Mrs. C. S. Ford, pianist, wife of Major Ford, Mad. Corps; Mrs. J. Abbie Hogan, violinist, of Junction City, Kas. The 6th Artillery band, under Chief Musician William Herzog, also participated. A delicious supper followed the musical treat.

Colonel Adams gave a dinner Friday to a number of the senior officers of the maneuver camp. There was an enjoyable hop Saturday at the post dance hall, the 6th Artillery band playing.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, RIZAL.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., July 20, 1910.

Capt. John J. Toffey, 7th Inf., sailed on the Logan for the United States. The Captain has found it necessary to go to the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco for treatment of his eyes. He was given a despatch on the evening of Aug. 13 by the officers and ladies of the regiment. He was one of the most popular officers of the regiment. Capt. A. T. Owenshine has been appointed as adjutant of the regiment to succeed him.

Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, who has been in command of this post for some time, has been formally relieved from command and assigned to the command of the Department of Luzon. Since the departure of Gen. William H. Carter, General Potts has been acting commander of the Department of Luzon and also performing the duties of commanding officer of this post. The command of the post at Fort McKinley has been turned over to Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., senior officer at the post, who will remain in command until a general officer arrives from the United States.

Capt. and Mrs. Wickham, 12th Inf., entertained at dinner on Thursday last Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Captain Jordan, Mrs. Diller and Lieutenant Hoy, all of the 12th Infantry garrison.

Headquarters, Field Staff and band, 2d Field Artillery, have been relieved at this post and ordered to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for station. The regiment is under command of Col. S. W. Taylor.

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., has been transferred to the 13th Cavalry, and ordered to join his regiment at Camp McGrath, Batangas. This station has been without a chaplain since the resignation from the Service of Chaplain Percy H. Silver, last November. Some of the officers recently relieved from topographical duty have taken a trip to the Southern Islands for rest and recuperation. Lieut. F. H. Adams, 12th Inf., accompanied the party on the trip.

Great progress is being made on the new construction at the post. Among the new structures are the Post Hospital, Post Exchange and the Signal Corps quarters.

The Naval officers at Cavite gave a dance and "tackey" party Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Ethel Elliott, who sailed for home on the Logan. The affair was well attended, the younger set of both Manila and Fort McKinley. Mr. William Dodd, son of Colonel Dodd, 12th Cav., arrived on the Logan and will be with his parents until they return to the States. Lieut. J. T. Clement, 1st Field Art., and Lieut. Frank Thorpe, jr., 5th Field Art., have been spending a ten days' leave in China.

Miss Goldman, daughter of Major Goldman, 12th Cav., entertained at dinner Saturday, July 9.

The past two weeks have been busy ones for the troops here. The ball opened with the grand military and civic parade in Manila on the Glorious Fourth. The affair went off very smoothly, owing to the excellent management of the chairman, Colonel Heistand, and his assistant, Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf. The troops went on the range the next day with full stomachs, though the doughboys have not made the bull's-eyes that they had confidently hoped for. The bands of the 12th Infantry, 7th Infantry and 12th Cavalry went on the range the 5th inst., and finished practice on the 11th. They expect to bankrupt all the shooting galleries in the States when they return. The number of men qualifying as marksmen has been unusually small this year, probably on account of the strenuousness of the new regulations.

An unusual number of casualties were at the post for the last two weeks. They sailed on the Logan Thursday, Lieutenant Lanza commanding them during the trip. He was recently promoted and is returning to join his new regiment in the States.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 27, 1910.

Informal dinner parties given at Leon Springs, with concerts by the military bands every evening at the camp, were thoroughly enjoyed by all who went from the post. Dinner was served in the Artillery camp for Mrs. W. C. Butler, Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. T. Taylor and their husbands, and the sister of Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. E. S. Hughes has returned from a visit to relatives in Wisconsin. Miss Penfield, guest of Major Lucien Berry and family, has returned to her home in Nixon.

A pretty luncheon was given by Mrs. Martin Noux and Mrs. R. C. Venable for Mesdames Poore, Butler, Awi, Adams, Whitfield, Herr, Burleigh and Miss Reynolds.

Major and Mrs. B. A. Poore and the two Misses Poore have arrived at the post. Major and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry have their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Brown, of the Presidio of Monterey, as guest until the Major and family leave for Fort Meyer in October.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre have as guest Miss Crittenden, of Kentucky. Miss Louise Gerard leaves for Tucker, Cal., to visit friends and relatives.

Lieut. R. V. Venable, 22d Inf., came in from Leon Springs suffering from a sprained ankle received during the exercises. Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., is at the post after an absence for some time on detail at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. B. D. Foulis, Sig. Corps, made two successful flights with the Wright aeroplane on the mounted drill ground north of the post Wednesday morning.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 31, 1910.

On Tuesday evening an enjoyable party was given to the whole garrison by Lieut. and Mrs. K. B. Lemmon, in honor of Lieutenant Lemmon's sister, Miss Zora, who is to return to her home in Lansing, Mich. The piazza was charmingly decorated and there as well as on the spacious lawn dancing was enjoyed. The post orchestra played under the direction of Mr. W. A. Dunmore, and Miss Mary Frank sang several solos. In response to an encore Lieut. Frank and Miss Mary sang a pretty duet.

The 49th Co., C.A.C., with Captain Glasgow in command, has come over from Fort Williams and gone into camp on the reservation for target practice on the range beginning to-day. A large theater party attended Keith's Tuesday afternoon. It included Mesdames Barrette, Reno and Clarke, Miss Biddle, Mr. Edward Steers, Misses Helen Townsley and Margaret, Kath-

erine, Lydia and Elizabeth Barrette. Several parties have enjoyed the trip to Old Orchard Beach recently; Miss Biddle took a party of young girls to Riverton Park last week, where lunch was enjoyed at the Casino, the party returning in time for the afternoon performance at Keith's.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BISHOP.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1910, a daughter, Olive Martha, to the wife of Capt. William T. Bishop, late of the Volunteers, and granddaughter to Col. John S. Bishop, major, retired, U.S. Army, and Mrs. M. E. Bishop.

CAMPBELL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. James A. Campbell, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29, 1910, a son, James Atkinson Campbell.

COWLES.—Born to Mrs. W. H. Cowles, wife of Lieutenant Cowles, 4th U.S. Cav., Aug. 26, 1910, a son, Noble Harwood Cowles.

ELSER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. M. A. Elser, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, Louis Garner, Aug. 7, 1910, at Fort George Wright, Wash.

NEAVES.—Born at Fort Bilocum, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1910, to the wife of Joseph R. Neaves, ordnance sergeant, U.S. Army, a son, Gordon Franklin.

PHELAN.—Born at Fort de Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Henry D. Phelan, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

SCHRAEDER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. O. H. Schrader, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1910, a son.

TUCKER.—Born at Belmont, Bermuda, Aug. 18, 1910, a son to the wife of Gunner E. S. Tucker, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BRILLHART—OSGOOD.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1910, Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N., and Miss Rose Osgood.

HONEYCUTT—HARMON.—At Jersey City, N.J., Aug. 28, 1910, Miss Margaret Harmon, daughter of Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, Inspr. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., to Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th U.S. Field Art.

SHAW—MORGAN.—At Northampton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1910, Lieut. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., and Miss Evelyn M. Morgan.

SHERWOOD—FRAZER.—At Charleston-on-Kanawha, Mr. Reuel E. Sherwood, late lieutenant, 41st U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and Miss Mary Edith Bickel.

WATERMAN—HOOD.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1910, Lieut. John J. Waterman, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ruth Hood.

WINNE—MERRALL.—Sept. 1, 1910, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, Dr. Charles Knickerbocher Winne, jr., of Albany (son of Col. C. K. Winne, Med Corps, U.S.A., retired), and Miss Sarah Foster Merrall, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—Died Aug. 26, 1910, at Vergennes, Vt., Lieut. Charles A. Bradbury, U.S.N., retired.

BROOKS.—Died at Erie, Pa., Aug. 23, 1910, Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U.S.N., retired.

LINDSAY.—Died Aug. 25, 1910, at Montreal, Quebec, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Lindsay, Rural Dean of Montreal and mother of Mrs. A. Hirst Appel, wife of Colonel Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

PARNELL.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20, 1910, Brevet Col. William R. Parnell, major, U.S.A., retired.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Loch Lynn Heights, Md., Aug. 15, 1910, Mrs. Minnie Gertrude Reynolds, wife of Sr. Capt. William E. Reynolds, U.S. Rev. Cut. Serv.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, have almost completed their work for the fall field day. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston at 5 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 2, by special steamer, under the command of Capt. John D. Nichols, and accompanied by the Salem cadet band. Supper on board. Monday, Oct. 3—Arrive at Rockland at 6 a.m. Sail up the Penobscot River. Upon reaching Bangor at 9 a.m. the company will be met by the Governor of Maine and his staff, who will be its guests during the remainder of the trip. The visit to Bangor is made upon the invitation of the Mayor and Board of Trade, and the company will be escorted from the wharf to the Bangor House, its headquarters while in the city, by the local military company. Four hours will be allowed for sightseeing and for dinner. At 2 p.m. the company will leave by special train. It is expected to reach Greenville at 4:30 p.m. and will leave there at 5 p.m. upon special boats for Kineo, where it is due at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 4—At 8:30 a.m. there will be a trip around the lake on special steamers, with dinner at the North East Carry, or Seboomook, at noon. Leaving Seboomook at 3 p.m., in the evening there will be a vaudeville entertainment. Wednesday, Oct. 5—Buckboard ride to farm. Banquet in the evening. Thursday, Oct. 6—Leave Kineo by special train at 7 a.m., arriving in Portland at 12 p.m. This city is visited by invitation of the Board of Trade. A trip down the bay will probably be the feature of the afternoon. Dinner will be served at the Fal-mouth Hotel at 6 p.m. The company will leave Portland at 8 p.m. by special train.

Oct. 3 is the date selected for the opening of the new state rifle range at Blauvelt, N.Y., for shooting. The range will not, however, be fully completed at that time, and it is doubtful if there will be opportunity for qualifying above the grade of marksman. The range cannot be fully completed until next spring.

Capt. Herbert Weir, the commandant of the 2d Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., was sent to jail Aug. 30 for contempt of court in failing to pay his wife, Lillian W. Weir, of 118 Summer avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., \$15 per week alimony. Charges have been sent to Governor Hughes by Ehrenberg and Manne, attorneys for Mrs. Weir, against Captain Weir, who is asserted to be unfit to wear the uniform of the Militia of the state or to be in command of a branch of the military force. The charges were sent to Albany, Aug. 30, and were accompanied by a verified statement from Mrs. Weir, and a list of witnesses of the conduct of the Captain. The defense of Captain Weir is that he cannot afford to pay \$15 per week alimony, when his salary is only \$21.92 per week. He also states that he is \$200 in debt.

The "soldierly attitude, zeal and progress made by the entire 9th N.Y." during its tour of duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is commended in an official report from the commanding officer of the post, noted in reports of Army officers on coast artillery exercise, recently issued by the War Department.

The 71st N.Y. will start drills on Monday, Sept. 26, and after that date headquarters night will be changed from Tuesday to Friday. It has been determined to have no drills on headquarters nights, and the drill nights of the three companies which have drilled Fridays have been changed to other nights. Colonel Bates has appointed 2d Lieut. Frank R. Potter, of Co. D, first lieutenant. He has also appointed Regt. Sergt. Major William S. Congalton to be battalion adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant. Colonel Bates has received a letter praising the regiment for its careful policing of its camp at Pine Camp, similar to the one sent to Colonel Conley, of the 69th Regiment, given below.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer, N.G. N.Y., sails from New York for Europe Sept. 3, to be absent several weeks, for the benefit of his health. He intends to be back in New York about Oct. 1.

Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., has received an official letter from Col. George Andrews, adjutant general on the staff of Major General Grant, U.S.A., praising the regiment in connection with its recent tour of duty at Pine Camp, N.Y. Colonel Andrews says: "The commanding general, hav-

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ing made a personal inspection of your camp grounds, subsequent to your departure, directs me to inform you that he found that they had been exceptionally well policed, and he was much pleased with the care that had evidently been taken to leave the grounds in proper condition." Major Francis L. Oswald, surgeon, has sent in his resignation on account of expiration of term of service. He joined the Volunteer regiment in May, 1898, as assistant surgeon for the Spanish War, serving in the U.S. Service from May, 1898, until Jan. 31, 1899, and rising to the rank of major and surgeon. Upon the re-establishment of the 69th N.Y. again, in May, 1899, he continued with the regiment as a medical officer, and had a good record of duty.

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer, N.G.N.Y., who has captained the state rifle team, which has shot in the national team match for eight years, the first three of which proved victories for the New Yorkers, was, after the match at Camp Perry on Aug. 24, treated to a little surprise. The members of the team, appreciating his work, presented him with a gold eye glass case and a gold handled penknife, suitably inscribed.

Officers and men of the 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Sullivan, are enthusiastic over their ten days' tour of duty at Pine Camp, N.Y. With the exception of one day, the weather was perfect, and the men were well fed and not overworked. The transportation accommodations were unusually good, the men traveling in tourist cars, which they found very comfortable. They also had the satisfaction of rapid fire and skirmish, the "Donuts Trophy." A cup to each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the state match. A gold medal to each of the twelve experts or sharpshooters of record, who have never won a medal in a state competition, making the highest aggregate scores in the state match.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have received a bound copy of the report of Brig. Gen. Frederick M. Sackett, the Adjutant General of Rhode Island for 1909, being a well arranged volume of 378 pages. In speaking of the National Guard of the state, General Sackett says, in part:

"At the present time the Organized Militia of the state includes two districts of Coast Artillery, each consisting of the field and staff, a band, and eight companies—sixteen companies in all—also one squadron of Cavalry of two troops, two batteries of Field Artillery, one of which at present is armed with machine guns, a hospital corps and signal corps, together with an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's department, a subsistence department, a medical department, an ordnance department, a corps of engineers, beside one battalion of four divisions of naval militia.

"The joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises were held, the same as they had been for the two preceding years, at Fort Adams, Greble and Wetherill, the sixteen Coast Artillery companies, Light Battery B, the Signal Corps and Hospital Corps taking part. The encampment was held this year from June 20 to 27, inclusive. The reports of officers giving the instruction agree that there was a decided improvement in the work of the National Guard over that of former years, and greater interest taken by officers and men; largely, I think, as the result of the work in the armory during the spring months and a realization by the officers that the new work was not as difficult as they had supposed if it received proper study and attention. The encampment, as a general thing, was very successful, but complaint was made by some of the Regular officers that altogether too little care and attention was given by company officers to the kitchens of their organizations. This should be remedied in the future, as it is most important for both the comfort of the men and for sanitary reasons.

"The encampment of Light Battery A, Field Art., was held again this year at the state camp ground, Quonset Point, from June 14 to 19, inclusive, Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d U.S. Field Art., and four non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery being detailed by the War Department to accompany the battery and assist in the instruction. Their supervision was of the greatest value, and it seems to be the opinion of Regular officers who were present, that the work was a great improvement over that of former years and the battery much more efficient.

"From July 12 to 17, inclusive, the 1st Squadron of Cavalry performed its summer tour of duty by making a practice march into the western part of the state, accompanied by Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th U.S. Cav., and two non-commissioned officers from the 15th U.S. Cav., detailed by the War Department for this duty, and Lieuts. Robert Sears and Manton C. Mitchell, 1st U.S. Inf., as Volunteers. The work performed by the command was somewhat different from that performed in former years, making reconnaissances, making sketches of the surrounding country, and receiving instruction in some minor problems. The whole tour of duty was most interesting and valuable, and was the kind of work best suited to improve the efficiency of the command and better fit it for the duties it would have to perform if called into active service."

ILLINOIS.

In writing about the recent camp of the Illinois National Guard at Peoria Heights, in which 89 per cent. of the membership was present for duty, Mr. Henry Barrett Chamberlin says, in part:

"Since Major Gen. Edward C. Young assumed command of the Illinois National Guard he has been patiently but

actively engaged in the work of building it up along modern lines, taking it farther and farther away from the old Militia idea and welding it into a compact mass, any unit of which may be useful in time of need. Himself a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy (he was one of the five honor men of the class of 1887) his training has been such as to particularly fit him for the highest military command in the state.

"Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been with the Signal Company, composed of competent mechanics able to install a modern telephone system, build and repair telegraph wires, operate wireless or other means of communication and perform the varied duties required.

"In the important medical and sanitary department Major Fauntleroy is soon to report his conclusions to the Surgeon General of the Army, while other officers have been making notes as to the performances of the units smaller than the division. Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., has been with the 1st Brigade; Capt. John McAuley Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., the 2d Brigade; Capt. Herschel Tapes, 1st U.S. Inf., the 3d Brigade, 3d Infantry, and 2d Lieut. Philip M. Peyton to the same brigade, 6th Infantry. Observing the 1st Cavalry is 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th U.S. Cav.

"Instruction at Camp Deneen has been constant and effective because it has been given along lines designed to obtain necessary co-operation. Lieut. Col. James Ronayne, captain U.S.A., retired, Inspector General of the division, has been in general charge of this branch of the work.

"In the military administration of the division the executive officer is Col. Lewis D. Greene, captain U.S.A., retired, adjutant general and chief of staff. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in 1878, with a record of continuous service until after the Spanish-American War, his long and practical experience has been especially valuable to the Guard. The general staff duty has been performed by men who are specialists in their departments and have given much time and attention to administering the departments which they head. All of the handling of subsistence has been directly controlled by Lieut. Col. L. D. Gass.

"The chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Leo Wampold, has handled his trains in a manner which has elicited the admiration of the Army officers observing the tour of instruction. The health of the men, the hospitals, the medical supplies, the thousand and one things which confront an army in the field, from a medical and surgical point of view, have been met by the chief surgeon, G. Paul Marquiss, whose constant precautionary measures have kept the commands in health. The laying of miles of water pipes, the pumping of the water and the surveying and laying out of the camp was the task of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Allen, late U.S.N.A., chief engineer, and so effective and practical has been his work that the citizens of Peoria have publicly commended him.

"It is but fair to state that the division organization did not perform all the vast work necessary for the duty of purchasing, contracting and delivering to the camp all of the materials, stores and subsistence, but that it also devolved upon the assistant quartermaster general, Colonel Tripp, whose disbursements on behalf of the state because of this encampment will probably aggregate at least \$175,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. A. C.—Relative to enlistments in the Revenue Cutter Service you are informed that the Treasury Department does not issue circulars covering this matter. Enlistments in the Service are for a period of one year. Applicants are required to pass a physical examination and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and to bind themselves to serve for one year in the Revenue Cutter Service, unless sooner discharged. Enlistments are made by the commanding officers of the various cutters. In our columns each week you will find the list of cutters. The Gresham is now at Boston. Service in the Revenue Cutter Service does not count toward retirement. The commander of the Gresham is Capt. P. U. Oberroth, to whom, at Boston, or to the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., your other questions should be addressed.

H. R. O.—Hqs., 2d Field Art., at last mail accounts was at Fort William McKinley, Ral., and Cos. C, E and F, 2d Field Art., at Camp Greig, Pangasinan. Mail for any of above should be addressed Manila, P.I.

SOLDIER.—Money deposited with the U.S. Army paymaster is not forfeited except in the case of desertion.

E. B. S. asks: Enlisted July 15, 1906; discharged for convenience of Government Jan. 5, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 6, 1908. Am carried on my first period. Will I be entitled to the bonus if I re-enlist within three months of discharge? Answer: Yes.

D. D. R. asks: (1) Is it necessary for a man who enlisted in October, 1907, and was absent before May 11, 1908, to make up the time in order to draw re-enlistment pay and bonus? (2) What is the next field battery to go to the islands, and about when? Answer: (1) No. (2) Battery C, 1st Field Art., leaves Oct. 5 from San Francisco for Manila.

VERMONT asks: What is the naval supremacy of the nations of the world? How does the United States compare with the other nations? Answer: Measured by the warship tonnage built and building, of vessels of 1,000 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons under date of Dec. 1, 1909, the navies rank as follows: At present built, Great Britain, 1,758,350 tons; U.S., 685,706; Germany, 609,700; France, 602,920; Japan, 400,368; Russia, 259,263; Italy, 216,038; Austria, 114,897. Were vessels building now completed the standing would be: Great Britain, 2,005,873; Germany, 820,693; United States, 785,945; France, 766,906; Japan, 493,704; Russia, 412,250; Italy, 259,278; Austria, 168,617.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 25, 1910.

The French cruiser Montcalm departed on Thursday last. Today the French admiral is entertaining at a large breakfast aboard the Montcalm in San Francisco Bay, at which the ranking officers of this yard, with their wives, are present, as well as those from Yerba Buena. On Saturday the French officers give a large reception aboard ship, to which all the naval people in this vicinity have been bidden. On Saturday last the authorities of the French Hospital in San Francisco entertained Admiral de Castries and his officers with an automobile tour about the city, and a reception at the hospital. On Monday, Aug. 23, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, aid for inspection, arrived on an official tour. He is the first of the aids under the Meyer plan to visit in Mare Island. During the two days of his stay he was house guest of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, and on Monday evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus asked a number of the heads of departments to meet Admiral Ward informally at dinner.

Paym, and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon had at dinner this week Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss Virginia Dickens, Rear Admiral E. B. Barry and Naval Constr. T. R. Rahm. Bridge followed, the prizes being won by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Webb and Naval Constructor Rahm. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, Paym, and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Margaret Anderson and Lieut. C. W. Mandlin, of the West Virginia. Mesdames Bonaffon, Webb and Koester won the prizes at bridge last.

Major and Mrs. George Bell, recently from Washington, have taken apartments at the Hotel Richelieu in San Francisco, where their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Wood, wife of Lieutenant Wood, 4th F.A., will visit them soon. Capt. J. J.

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Brice, recently stopping at the Hotel Stewart in San Francisco, has rejoined Mrs. Brice and their daughter at their country home in Napa county. In September they will take a house in town for the winter, when Miss Brice is to make her debut.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray had as guests this week her sister, Mrs. Blow, of San Francisco, with the latter's daughters. On Monday Miss Nina Blow entertained delightfully at an informal card party on the wide veranda overlooking the gardens. Mrs. Earl Smith and Miss Margaret Anderson won the prizes, among other players being Mrs. Duncan Gatewood, Mrs. Caldwell Turner, Miss Howard, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Virginia Dickens. Mrs. U. R. Webb entertained the Monday Afternoon Card Club. The Tuesday Night Club is no longer meeting, as several of the members have left the yard. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Webb on Tuesday, Aug. 23, gave a dinner for the girls of the yard and some of the junior officers, the guests being Misses Virginia Dickens, Margaret Anderson, Emily Simons, Sallie Simons, Lieut. C. P. Mauldin, Midshipmen Green and Barrett and Surgeon Kelley.

Mrs. T. J. See, who is in a San Francisco hospital for treatment, is reported as doing nicely. Mrs. Kirkwood Donavin, a recent bride, has returned to San Diego to join Lieutenant Donavin, after a short visit to her former home in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf are at Del Monte for the tennis tournaments, in which the former is to participate. Mrs. E. A. Anderson made her niece, Miss Margaret Anderson, and Miss Howard, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Earl Smith, complimented guests at a large card party Tuesday afternoon. The house had been beautifully decorated and eight or nine tables of bridge and five hundred were played. The prize-winners were Mrs. J. B. Milton, of Yerba Buena, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. O. W. Koester, Mrs. T. R. Rahm, Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon, Mrs. C. W. Crosse, Misses Virginia Dickens, Miss Sallie Simons and Miss Bourke. Mrs. Leahy, wife of Lieut. L. R. Leahy, here last week as the guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, has returned to San Francisco, to remain until time to meet the U.S.S. California on the Atlantic coast.

Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis arrived yesterday for duty, relieving Capt. A. W. Dodd, retired, as ordnance officer. Mrs. Dodd left yesterday for the East where she will join their son, Midshipman Harold Dodd, and spend his thirty days' leave with him. Capt. and Mrs. Dodd will probably make their home in Berkeley. Early Saturday morning, Aug. 20, the South Dakota, tied up alongside of the quay wall, broke her moorings and drifted down the channel and onto the mud flats near the prison ship Manila. The tug Unadilla was lying just astern of her and was caught between the cruiser and the quay wall and badly crushed. A large hole was stove in her starboard side, her decks sprung and many of her plates badly bent, about \$2,000 damage being done. The South Dakota was floated Saturday afternoon and tied up near the new dock. The damage to the South Dakota is believed to be slight.

Orders have been received to have the work on the South Dakota completed by Oct. 29, the date scheduled for the completion of work on the West Virginia and Maryland, and the turrets are being stripped to permit of their remodeling and the installation of the new 8-inch guns. The Cleveland will probably go out of commission on Saturday next.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1910.

Company H will be relieved of garrison duty here this week and leave for Pine Camp Sept. 3, going by rail.

Owing to illness, Major E. F. Taggart, of this post, did not take the riding test for officers at Pine Camp two weeks ago. He will take the test in September. Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton took the test at Pine Camp, riding thirty miles a day for three days.

The many friends of Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, 23d Inf., will be pleased to learn that he has been relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Among visitors here at present is Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., retired, who is occupying Major Taggart's quarters. Captain Reagles, who was post surgeon here a few years ago, is now living in Schenectady. He arrived here Saturday, and one of the first persons he met on the street was Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., with whom he served in Arizona in the same detachment. The veterans recognized each other mutually and spent a half hour in chatting over old times. General Simpson is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Capt. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engrs, U.S.A., here. Captain Reagles, who has just recovered from a recent severe attack of pneumonia, celebrated his seventieth birthday in the Adirondacks while recuperating. He will make his future home in California, where he has purchased a home near Los Angeles.

Capt. Monroe McFarland, 18th U.S. Inf., has been appointed to succeed Capt. R. H. Peck, commanding Company E. Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., originally named for the position, has been transferred back to the 18th Infantry.

Private Meyers, of Company G, near Pine Camp, Sunday evening, Aug. 21, was engaged in a running race with a comrade, and when near the end of the race dropped dead. Burial was made at Madison Barracks.

From now on the men at Fort Ontario will receive practice in shooting at targets at fifty yards' distance with .23 caliber cartridges. Special attachments have been put on the guns so that the small cartridges may be used. In this way the marksmen will be enabled to keep in practice, and at the same time the cost of the heavier ammunition will be saved. Co. C, 3d N.Y., will go with the regiment to the Indus-

GUIDE RIGHT!

That "White House" Coffee is absolutely above reproach; that its flavor and fragrance and substantial body make it possible for its user to run the whole gamut of pleasurable enjoyment to be derived from coffee, would seem to be very logical reasons for its general use among Army and Navy men—for the elements such coffee as "White House" possesses are essentials in every well-regulated mess.



DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.

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trial Exhibition at Toronto, Ont., the week of Sept. 4-10, to take part in the military tournament. A large number of former members have enlisted for a year in order to take advantage of this trip. Elliott G. Dodge, a prominent Oswego business man, was the guest for a week of Lieut. W. E. Mills, 24th Inf., at Pine Camp. Mr. Dodge was surprised and delighted with the maneuvers and camp life.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 30, 1910.

The contractor for the extension of the new drydock here has already excavated over 10,000 yards of material, and begun construction of pile work. He estimates that at the present rate he will complete his contract two months ahead of time.

Mrs. I. W. Kite entertained at cards this week at Sweet Chalybeate Springs.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court have returned from a three months' motor trip through New Hampshire, Chaplain and Mrs. Bower R. Patrick and children, who landed recently in Vancouver, are en route to visit Mr. Patrick's relatives in Kentucky. They are expected to arrive in Norfolk about the middle of September, to be the guests of Mrs. Patrick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsborough Sperl. Mrs. William Blow is spending some time at the Willoughby Club. Mrs. Spurgin, wife of Lieut. H. F. Spurgin, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Monroe, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Moran Barry, Norfolk. Mrs. Cook, wife of Surg. F. C. Cook, who has been spending some time at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, is now in Atlantic City, N.J. Miss Jane Du Bois was the guest this week of Miss Ruth Mardrey at her cottage, Willoughby Beach.

Mrs. Beverly R. Kennon and children have returned from a visit to Mrs. Kennon's father, Surg. N. P. Ferebee, U.S.N., retired, in Oxford, N.C. Mrs. William W. Galt and family, who have been spending the summer at their country place in Charlotte county, will return to their home in Westover avenue Sept. 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerard M. Kinade have returned to the Pocahontas Cottage, Virginia Beach.

Mrs. O. P. O'Leary returned on Thursday to the Willoughby Club, Willoughby Beach, after spending a week at Newport, R.I. Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, who have many friends in Norfolk, expect to spend the coming winter with Naval Constructor Gilmor at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mrs. Katie Flynn, wife of Chief Machinist Flynn, left Friday on a trip around the world. She will visit in Washington and Chicago, and will take the Santa Fe Railway to San Diego Cal., spending a short time in the principal cities of the state. She will cross the Pacific and Asia to Europe, where she will spend a year in the southern countries, returning with her husband.

Six companies of sailors from the training station and two companies of marines from the marine barracks are to take part in the parade for the North Carolina Confederate Veterans on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The steamer Memphis will bring to the city about 340 Artillerymen, including a band, and will carry them back to Old Point after the parade.

FORT PORTER.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1910.

Mrs. Arthur Ahrends and her small daughter, Ruth, are leaving to-day for a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Truman W. Carrithers, at Fort Niagara, before going to New Brunswick, N.J., where Lieutenant Ahrends goes on college duty at Rutgers.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mr. Richard Smith and Mr. Harry Pendleton leave for Highland Falls, where the young men will enter school, preparatory for West Point. Mrs. Smith has been the guest of Mrs. Pendleton for ten days. Mrs. Morgan, of Jamestown, is making a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Howard Perry. Captain Perry and Lieutenant Keller, who are at Fort Niagara target practice, spent Sunday in the post. Mrs. Henry D. Styer, of Fort Niagara, spent Wednesday in the city, luncheon with Mrs. Pendleton at the Castle.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, of Fort Leavenworth, were callers last week. Lieut. H. W. Yemans, M.R.C., was a visitor in the post on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis leave Fort Porter this week, to be absent several months. Captain Davis will be on detached service at Indianapolis during September, and Mrs. Davis will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton in St. Louis part of the time.

Mrs. Margaret Lane and her sister, Miss Mason, of Tennessee, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin, of Fort Niagara, which post has been very gay during the month of August. A number of delightful bridge parties, teas and dinners have been given by Major and Mrs. Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordoni and others stationed there. The bachelors enjoy the hops at Niagara-on-the-Lake, which take place Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Surg. Robert Hoyt, U.S.N., stationed here, has been relieved by Surg. Andrew A. Lee. Mrs. Lee is a sister of Mr. Edward Butler, of Buffalo.

FORT BAKER NOTES.

Fort Baker, Cal., Aug. 22, 1910.

Dental Surg. G. H. Casaday's orders for the Yosemite have been changed to the Philippines; he and Mrs. Casaday are taking advantage of a short leave, before the departure of the next transport, to visit their parents. Mrs. Casaday's mother and father visited her for a few days last week. Mrs. Fenner and two little daughters left Aug. 15, to spend the remainder of the summer at Lake Tahoe. The news of Cap-

tain Fenner's resignation makes it possible that we may still keep them near us, so that the Army's loss will be our gain.

Miss Ura Bottoms at Fort Baker, on a farewell visit to Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Sunday, Aug. 14, left on Wednesday, Aug. 17, for Fort D. A. Russell, where she will visit Surg. and Mrs. Hughes on her way to Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron entertained Major and Mrs. Ruckman, Miss and Mr. Ruckman at dinner on Tuesday, Aug. 9. Lieutenant Ellis, who was here for a few hours this week on business, will soon be discharged from the General Hospital, with renewed health. Colonel Benét, Ord. Dept., from Benicia Arsenal, made a thorough inspection of all the safety-firing mechanisms for seacoast guns last week, at all the harbor posts, taking Thursday, Aug. 18, for Forts Baker and Barry.

Miss Ruckman and Mr. John Ruckman were guests of a coterie of Sausalito young people on Saturday, Aug. 20, at a "progressive dinner." The hostesses were Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Edwin Tucker, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Stewart, in turn. The night being a fine one with full moon, the walk from house to house as the courses "progressed" was charming, and the pretty villas of the residents of this picturesque town looked their best, inside and out, while the clever dinner favors added greatly to the enjoyment of the delicious eatables.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, who have been the objects of much attention during their stay in San Francisco, en route from Manila to West Point, were guests of Major and Mrs. Ruckman at the matinee, "Seven Days," on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and left for their new station on the Friday following.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Aug. 26, 1910.

Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt spent the week-end visiting in Tampa and several days this week in Plant City. Lieutenant Seybt has purchased a piano, and has begun a course of instruction.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke, who went on twenty days' leave Wednesday, will first attend the national encampment, U.S. W.V., in Denver, Colo., and returning visit friends in Pueblo, Colo., Manhattan and Lawrence, Kas., and will be accompanied on his return to Fort Dade by his mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, of Bronson, Kas.

Rev. J. S. Day, of the Baptist Church, Bradentown, conducted services at Fort Dade last Sunday in the Pazo gymnasium. He was accompanied by Mrs. Day, their two children and a party of friends, who assisted in the singing.

An informal hop was given at Key West Barracks on the evening of Aug. 17. Excellent music was furnished by the band. Those present were Commodore and Mrs. W. H. Beehler, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Capt. F. E. Artaud, Lieut. and Mrs. James R. Campbell, Lieut. Victor I. Morrison, U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. S. Nichols, U.S.R.C.S., Lieut. J. S. Dusenbury and Y. M. Marks, Misses Ruby Lewis, Annie Florence Ball, Camille McKillup, Mamie and Pauline Wardlow, Laura Jones, Susan Brown, Susie Johnson, Marguerite Brown and Stella Beehler; Messrs. S. T. Hilliard, F. E. Artaud, Jr., L. Louis, F. S. Perham, N. B. Rhoads and H. G. Officer.

Mr. Everett M. Balcom, formerly second lieutenant, 80th Co., C.A.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., recently honorably discharged from the service, left Tampa on the Mallory liner Nueces, Saturday for his home in Nashua, N.H., to engage in business.

The Fort Dade baseball team was defeated by St. Petersburg Thursday, 12 to 11, on a field so covered with pools of water that the game more nearly resembled a game of water polo.

The Fort Dade band gave its second concert at Bradentown Thursday evening. An interesting feature was Butts Manual done to music by a squad from the 162d Co., C.A.C. The band was accompanied by Professor Coccia and Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt and a neat sum was realized for the instrument fund.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 27, 1910.

Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained at a delightful dinner Wednesday, followed by five hundred, for twenty-four ladies, Meses. Thomas E. Griffith, Arthur Hanlon and James O. Grady winning the honors.

Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, who has spent the summer at Atlantic City and in Ohio, arrived Saturday, and is the guest of Mrs. Aristides Moreno until the return of her husband's regiment, the 28th Infantry, next Wednesday, from maneuvers.

Mrs. F. J. McArthur, Minneapolis, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John C. McArthur, on Wednesday. Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine was hostess Friday at five hundred in honor of her guests, the Misses Vogdes, of San Diego, Cal. Mrs. John B. Richardson spent Monday gave a dinner for Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, Mrs. Dana Merrill, of this garrison, and Mrs. Grady and Miss Grady, of Philadelphia, who are her guests.

Mrs. F. W. DeVey, Duluth, arrived at the garrison to-day (Saturday), and is the guest of Mrs. John C. McArthur. Mrs. Silas A. Wolf returned Wednesday from California. Lieut. Hornsby Evans, who has been the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, has returned to his station.

Lieut. Col. William B. Bannister, Med. Corps, has left the maneuver camp at Sparta and gone to Petersburg, Va., to join Mrs. Bannister, who was called East last week by the death of her mother at Salem, Mass.

Mrs. John B. Richardson was luncheon hostess Saturday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Grady and Miss Grady. Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and children, who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, will return Monday to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Captain Fiske's station. Col. and Mrs. Alexander O. Brodie, of St. Paul, entertained Thursday at dinner for Mrs. Walter Howe, of St. Paul; Mrs. Charles Burnett and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon, of this garrison.

The staff, band, headquarters, three troops of the 4th Cavalry, 5th Battery of Field Artillery and eleven companies of the 28th Infantry will arrive at the post Wednesday at four o'clock from the maneuver camp at Sparta, Wis.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 30, 1910.

The bridge club met Thursday with Mrs. McNamee and the monthly prizes were awarded to Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Spaulding. Mrs. Morse resigned the presidency of the club owing to her approaching departure.

Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, has been a frequent visitor in the post lately. Chaperoned by Mrs. Williams, she sails on the transport Sept. 5 to visit her sister in the Philippines.

Mr. Daniel Murphy, of San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. J. B. McDonald, while arranging to attend Polytechnic College in Chicago during the winter. Mrs. W. F. Kelly and her young son, after two months with her sister, Mrs. G. D. Rice, left Saturday for her home in California.

Mrs. Carter, with Sylvia and Eloise, left Friday for Washington to attend the burial in Arlington of the remains of her husband, the late Lieut. Col. E. C. Carter, Med. Corps, who died at Hot Springs, Ark., last April. They go later to Colonel Carter's relatives in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Paul have recently been guests of their sister, Mrs. Cannis, in Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Goe, wife of Major J. B. Goe, retired, gave a delightful luncheon of six covers last week in her apartment in Kenwood Place, Chicago.

Mrs. McNamee entertained Friday evening with two tables of bridge, in honor of Mrs. Kelly. Other guests were Mesdames Rogers, McDonald, Rice, Saville, Malone, De Witt and

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Blanchard. Prizes were won by Mrs. De Witt and Mrs. Kelly.

Mrs. Wallace and Miss Quinby spent Thursday and Friday with friends in Milwaukee. Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Spaulding leave this week for Washington, where Captain Spaulding is detailed to the War College. They will spend several weeks with Captain Spaulding's parents on N street.

On Saturday preceding the hop at the Moraine Hotel Mrs. McNamee gave a dinner for Miss Marion Bishop, Miss Leila McDonald, Mr. Dan Murphy and Mr. Joseph Buttas and Mr. Marbert Weber, of Chicago. Mrs. Moller, of New York, sister of Capt. W. C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is visiting Mrs. Rogers.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 19, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq had at dinner Friday, Aug. 19, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and Captain Balentine, of San Diego. After dinner all joined the bowling party at the gymnasium. Capt. F. K. Ferguson, who was here for target practice, left for San Francisco Friday.

Mrs. Cabell, who has been making her home at Fort Rosecrans the past few months, is to join Captain Cabell at Fort Walla Walla.

Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq were guests Aug. 17 of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Rice on their launch. The party was in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, who have come to San Diego recently from Los Angeles, to make this their home.

Baseball teams from the 5th and 8th Companies of Coast Artillery Militia met on the Athletic Park diamond Saturday, when the score was 9 to 3 in favor of the 8th Company. Monday officers and men from the Militia visited the fort for night drill. The third Monday in the month has been set for the Militia to take part in this drill.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 25, 1910.

Little Miss Eleanor Noyes, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Carl Lohr, left Saturday for her home in Los Angeles. Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith entertained Sunday with a pretty dinner for Commander Richardson, Ensign Buck, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Ottola Nesmith and Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith. Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson spent Saturday motoring with friends to Lakeside. Major and Mrs. W. A. Maize have returned from a two weeks' visit to San Francisco, having seen their son, Lieut. Sydney Maize, 12th Cav., and his wife off for the Philippines.

The 8th Militia Company was defeated by the Fort Rosecrans baseball team Sunday.

Small-arms target practice for the year is now being held by both of the Coast Artillery companies at Fort Rosecrans, and Infantry and Artillery drill has been suspended until firing is concluded.

Miss Sterry, who was the guest of Mrs. Cabell, returned to her home in Los Angeles Monday. Mrs. Kneeder, wife of Major W. L. Kneeder, gave an attractive "at home" at the Japanese tea garden, Coronado, Wednesday afternoon.

PURITY ESSENTIAL.

In no other form of food is Purity so absolutely essential as in milk products. Richness is also necessary, as without richness, milk is of little value as a food. Purity and richness are the embodiment of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. As a food for infants or for general household purposes it has no equal.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Tacoma Park, D.C.; D. in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A. B. C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdes, Alaska; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F. L. in Philippines—address Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H and Machine-Gun Pla-



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toon, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; Troop A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; B, O and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; D and K, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ogleshorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqs. arrived May 2, 1909.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqs. arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqs., Batteries C, D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next. Battery C will leave for Manila Oct. 5, 1910, from San Francisco.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Philippines. Address, Manila.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

Company and Station.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.

51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.

55th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West, Fla.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., La.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 29, 1909.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.

5th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived June 4, 1909.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqs. arrived May 2, 1909.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egebert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

20th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston Tex.

23d Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Cos. A, B, C, D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.

24th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and O, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A, B and B, Hqs., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 30. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division, except Delaware and North Dakota, to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Arrived Aug. 24 at the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Arrived Aug. 28 at Montauk Point, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

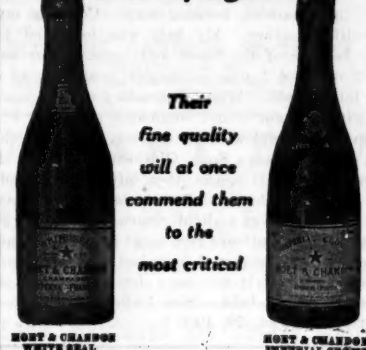
Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived Aug. 24 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

INTOLERABLE ITCHING

"Two years ago some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching, but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching, in a painful, burning way. Combing my hair was positive torture. My hair was long and tangled terribly because of the blood and scabs. Over half my hair fell out and I was in despair, really afraid of becoming totally bald. After being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. I now decided to order a set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated. But toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, so had very little trouble. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. Arrived Aug. 27 at Chimbote, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Yokohama, Japan.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Roy O. Smith. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Stott, jr. Arrived Aug. 24 at Yokohama, Japan.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toas. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The cruise of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, with midshipmen from the Naval Academy, having been completed, the squadron has been ordered disbanded. The Indiana and Massachusetts have been ordered to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to be placed in reserve. The Iowa will proceed to New York to carry on certain coasting-at-sea tests with the collier Vestal, upon the completion of which she will proceed to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to be placed in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Arrived Aug. 28 at Annapolis, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived Aug. 28 at Annapolis, Md.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Arrived Aug. 28 at Annapolis, Md.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Manila, P.I., via the Suez Canal. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu for Guam en route to Manila. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed Aug. 28 from Yokohama, Japan, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address there.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Banton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Chief Gun. Frank C. Messenger. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald.

At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Cruising on the coast of Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. Arrived Aug. 24 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. Sailed Aug. 25 from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The Dubuque has been ordered to New York to give liberty, and thence to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for repairs. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Ensign Richard F. Bernard. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Eagle will leave Portsmouth about Oct. 1 to resume survey work on the coast of Haiti.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Petterson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Hist will leave Portsmouth about Oct. 1 to resume survey work on the south coast of Cuba.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Aug. 23 at San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived Aug. 29 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Aug. 29 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Aug. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Beverly, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. Arrived Aug. 30 at Kobe, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Aug. 23 at Colombo, Ceylon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Petrel is en route to the East coast of the United States in company with the Wheeling. See under Wheeling for mail address and itinerary.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Arrived Aug. 28 at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Aug. 29 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croesley. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived Aug. 28 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Gustaf Sabelstrom. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPOAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter Emory. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Aug. 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Arrived Aug. 23 at Colombo, Ceylon. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the Atlantic coast. Arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 13, leave Sept. 16; arrive Alden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suar Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arrive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 5, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bermuda Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. McDougall. Arrived Aug. 26 at Port Huron, Mich. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary bat-

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tery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except Flusser, to Fort Monroe, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived Aug. 24 at Yorktown, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Aug. 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Arrived Aug. 24 at Yorktown, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Aug. 24 at Yorktown, Va.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived Aug. 24 at Yorktown, Va.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. Arrived Aug. 26 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. Arrived Aug. 26 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At New London, Conn.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At New London, Conn.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At New London, Conn.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At New London, Conn.

STRINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At New London, Conn.

TARPOON (submarine). Lieut. Prentice P. Bassett. At New London, Conn.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Arrived Aug. 28 at New London, Conn.

SEVERN (tender). At New London, Conn.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightie. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Yokohama, Japan.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Lloyd W. Townsend. At Yokohama, Japan.



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CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Yokohama, Japan.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyer: Worden. Torpedoboats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.
This is a temporary division formed from the torpedoboats in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Newport, R.I.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At Newport, R.I.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. On a cruise to Alaska. Send mail in care of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I.

Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Commodore Edmund B. Underwood, retired. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. Comdr. Albert L. Key ordered to command.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, Mare Island, Cal.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Potomac, Norfolk, Va.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotomom, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington, D.C.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Uncas, Norfolk, Va.
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.
Bennington, at Mare Island.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Fox, at Mare Island, Wash.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Arayat, at Cavite, P.I.
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Nero, at New York.
Ohio, at New York.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampana, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Puritan, Norfolk, Va.
Quiros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Restless, at Newport, R.I.
St. Louis, at Puget Sound.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Talbot, at Newport.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Amphitrite, en route St. Louis.
Isa de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.
Onondaga, Washington, D.C.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Isa de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Dupont, Wilmington, N.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Haw, Buffalo, N.Y.
Granite State, New York city.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

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The regulation which provides that upon the death of a soldier a complete inventory of his effects shall be sent to his next of kin gave rise to an amusing incident at one of our Southwestern Army posts recently.

Private Blank, recently returned from a two years' tour of duty in the Philippines, having departed this life, the officer in charge forwarded to his wife in a small Ohio town an itemized list of the property of the deceased, with a request that she check off the articles that she desired, so that the balance could be sold. In due time the list was returned accompanied by a letter asking that all the articles except the one erased be forwarded. That one item had been so scratched, erased and blotted out that it was entirely obliterated. The officer's curiosity was aroused, so he referred to a carbon copy, whereupon he discovered that the indignant widow had no desire to harbor her late husband's "One Housewife."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"I think I may tell you of one little incident that occurred down at San Juan," said Wallace Randolph on one occasion, speaking of the courage of the men and the coolness and nonchalance with which men will view things in time of trial and danger and distress. "There was a large, long colored cavalryman there as they were going up. I didn't see this, but I was told of it afterward. A Spaniard had been shot through the head immediately in front of the cavalryman and had fallen like a log. The Spaniard had been smoking a cigarette and it was still alight, and this soldier looked at him and reached down his hand and said, 'I don't reckon you want dat no mo' honey,' and he took the cigarette and smoked it. That is the kind of men they have down there, and that shows how badly they were scared."

Prof. Frank-Wigglesworth Clark and Mr. George F. Becker, of the U.S. Geological Survey, have decided that the earth is from fifty-five million to seventy million years old. Professor Clark bases his opinion on a study of the case from a chemical point of view, while Mr. Becker delves into things more philosophical. Their treatises have been published by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Magazine of American History says: "On April 19, 1773, the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, in computing its equipment for defense, made the following summary: Field pieces, 12; firearms, 21,549; powder, pounds, 17,441; balls, pounds, 22,191; flints, pieces, 144,689; bayonets, 10,108; pouches, 11,979; canteens, 15,000; salt fish, pounds, 17,000; rice, pounds, 35,000."

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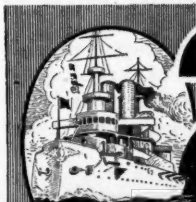
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., September 6, 1916, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2824: Appliances for use with oxy-acetylene welding plant.—Sch. 2825: File testing and indicating machine.—Sch. 2826: Searchlights, turbo-generating sets, etc.—Sch. 2831: Gasoline, tracing cloth, sal-ammoniac, guards for steam-tight globe fixtures, pulling sleeves.—Sch. 2832: Rubber bands, memorandum books, laundry soap, glassware.—Sch. 2833: Steel, sheet tin.—Sch. 2834: White ash, spruce, pine.—Sch. 2835: Twist drills, iron pipe fittings.—Sch. 2836: Boat running lights, oars, boatswains' calls, cotton sheeting.—Sch. 2837: Chestnut, hemlock. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 8-22-10.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Pier D," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., September 10, 1916, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a pier from mainland to Cob Dock, Pier D, Navy Yard, New York. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau, or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. WM. M. SMITH, Acting Chief of Bureau. August 19, 1916.

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